

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

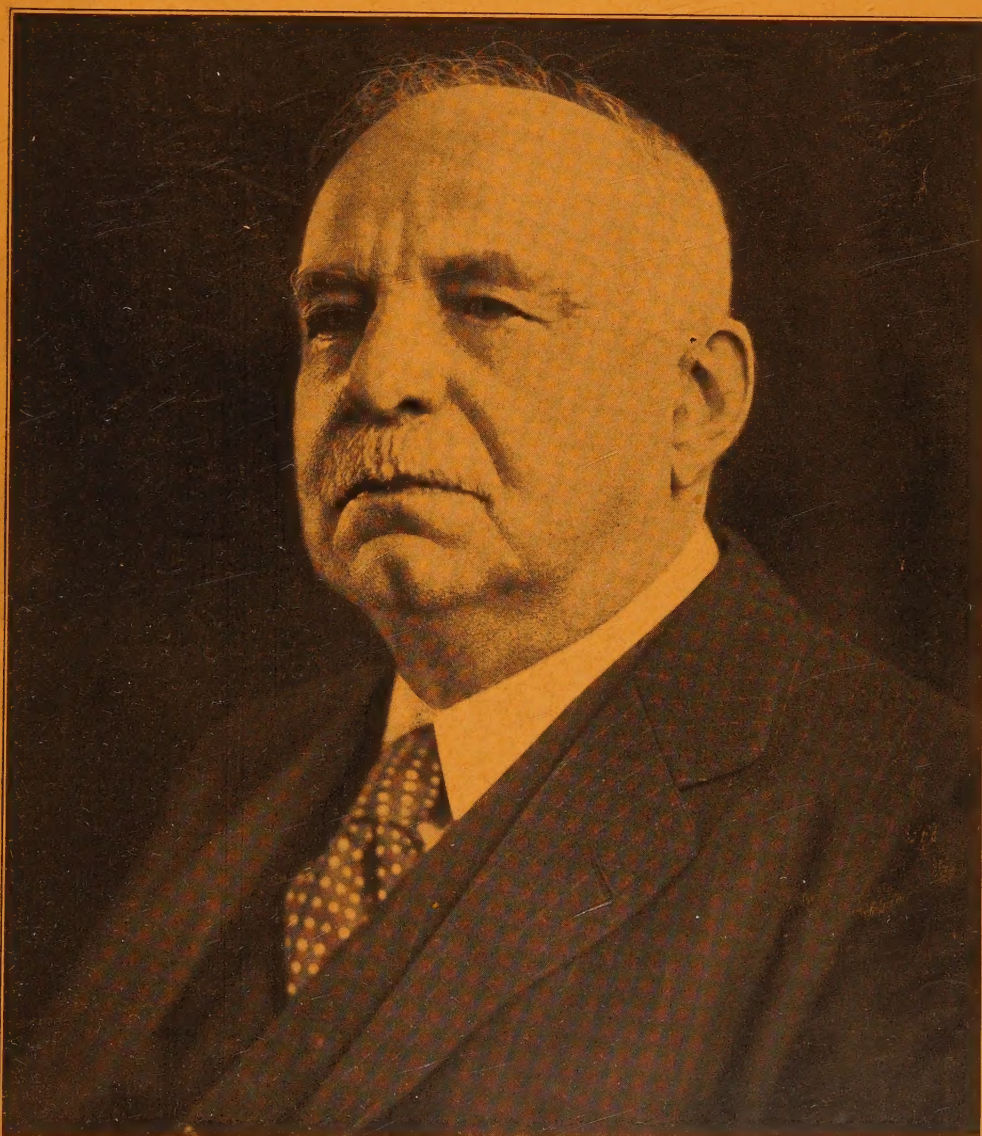
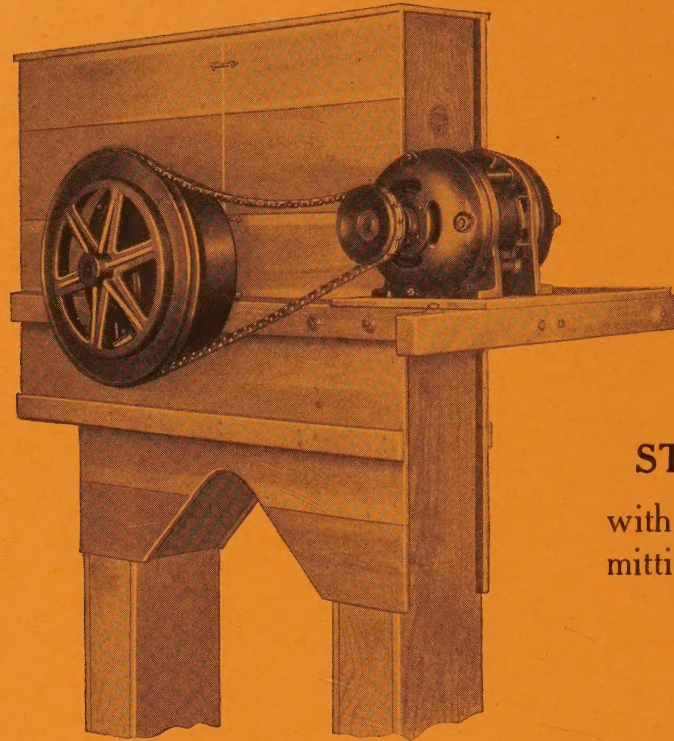


Photo by Moffett Studios.

James A. Patten, Chicago, Deceased.



STYLE A DRIVE
with Link V Belt for transmitting power from motor.

The **STRONG-SCOTT** **Combined Elevator Head Drive** **and Backstop**

Driven either by belt, Morse Silent Chain or Leather Link V Belt, direct from a motor. **Made in three styles to suit all conditions.**

Automatic Backstop

All styles are equipped with the patented Strong-Scott Automatic Backstop which instantly stops the leg should it start to run backwards for any reason and automatically releases the moment the leg starts again in the proper direction. This feature alone will pay for the drive many times over.

All moving parts run in bath of oil—less wear, less power, less trouble. **Low installation cost.**

Write for additional information.

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

Minneapolis Minn.

Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Barefield Grain Co., grain, hay, field seeds.*
Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Great West Mill & Elev. Co., millers, grain dlsr.*
Hardeman-King Co., millers and grain dealers.*
Henderson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Panhandle Grain Corp., domestic and export grain.
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*

ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*
Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.*

BLUFFTON, IND.

Studebaker Grain & Seed Co., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
Leeson Grain Co., Inc., consignments.*
McKillop, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*
Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., feed and grain.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., recvrs. & shippers.*
Wildner-Murrell Grain Co., track buyers grain and seeds.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.
Chicago Grain & Salvage Co., salvage grain.
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
Cross, Roy, & Harris, grain commission.*
Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co., commission merchants.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arrive.*
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Hubbard, Warren & Chandler, stocks, bonds, grain, ctn.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.*
McKenna & Strasser, commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICKASHA, OKLA.

Goldsmith Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CINCINNATI, O.

Board of Trade Members.
Brown & Co., H. W., grain, hay, feeds.*
Cincinnati Grain & Hay Co., recvrs and shprs*
Cleveland Grain Co., grain merchants.
Currus Grain Co., commission
De Molet Grain Co., receivers-shippers
Early & Daniel Co., recvrs-shprs, feed mfrs*
Ferguson Bros., Inc., grain, hay, feeds
Fitzgerald Bros. Co., recvrs-shprs hay-grain*
Granger & Co., Dan B., hay, grain recvrs-shprs*
Mutual Commission Co., hay and grain
Rumsey & Company, commission merchants
Scholl Grain Co., receivers and shippers*

CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

Reld, R. P., grain and feed broker.

CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Shepherd, Clark & Co., grain, feed, buckwheat.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*
Doggett Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Finley, W. H., wholesale grain broker.

DANA, IND.

White, E. O., buyer of all grades salvage grain.

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*
Decatur Grain & Elev. Co., grain dealers.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.

DELPHOS, OHIO.

Garman Grain Co., The, transit, kiln dried corn.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Farmers Union M. & E. Co., millers, grain mchts.*
Houlton-Connell Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Kellogg Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*

DES MOINES, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co., corn and oats.*
Lockwood Grain, Inc., grain merchants.*

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.

Caughey Co., Frank T., grain merchants, feed mfrs.*
Blinn, Fred W., grain dealers.*

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Board of Trade Members.

Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments & futures.
Isely Lbr. Co., The C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*

DULUTH, MINN.

Barnes-Ames Co., grain merchants.*

ENID, OKLAHOMA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Enid Terminal Elevator Co., public storage.

FAIRBURY, NEBR.

Callaway, C. B., wholesale grain.*

FORT MORGAN, COLO.

Lieber Grain Co., export & mlg. wheat, coarse grain.*

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Bailey, Frank, corn, maize, oats, mill feeds.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Claiborne, H. L., mgr. J. S. Bache & Co., futures.
Collins Grain Co., hay, grain, alfalfa meal.
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.
Exchange Commission Co., consignments, commission.*
Ft. Worth Elev. & Whsg. Co., public storage.
Gladney Grain Co., consignments.
Kimball Milling Co., grain merchants, pub. storage.
Ralston Purina Co. of Texas, feed.
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Simons Grain Co., J. A., Texas oats, sorg. specialists.*
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic, expt. consignments.
Texas Grain & Seed Co., mlg. kafir, red oats.*
Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkg. consgmts.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Universal Mills "Superior Feeds."

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Jockusch, Julius W., grain exporter.*
Shaw, Thomas F., export grain.*

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.*

GREEN BAY, WISC.

Calliari Brothers, grain, hay, mill feed.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Merchant Exchange Members.

American Maid Flour Mills, mlg. gr., exporters.
Bache & Co., J. S., stocks, bonds, all commodities.
Green Grain Co., D. J., c/s meal.*
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.

Bingham Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.*
Hart Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Maibucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.*
Montgomery Grain Co., F. M., receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Hunt Grain Co., consignments, futures.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Denton Grain Co., Oliver, consignments.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.*
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, mlg., screenings.
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Mid-Continent Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co., consignments.*
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Updike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*
Wyandotte Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

LANSING, MICH.

Chatterton & Son, Michigan grain, hay, beans.*
Ryon Grain Co., grain, beans, produce.*

LINCOLN, NEB.

Paul, J. M., Grain broker.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.

Eggleston Co., brokers-handlers grain and hay.
Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and mill feed.*
Porbeck Bkg. Co., Geo. E., grain feed ingredients.
Satterwhite Bkg. Co., grain, feedstuffs, grain products.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.

Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., recvrs., shippers of grain.
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., stores and shippers.*
Thomson Elevator Co., grain dealers.
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MARYSVILLE, OHIO.

Scott & Sons Co., O. M., soy beans.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Anderson, Embrey E., grain merchants.*
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*
Rankin & Co., M. G., all feeds for mixing.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., grain dept.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., grain merchants.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m'oats.
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

NEW YORK CITY

Produce Exchange Members.

Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.*

NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Leyboldt Co., D. M., whse. shprs. hay, seeds, gr. broks.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Cowan Grain Co., grain, mill feed, seeds, hay.*
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Marshall-Masters Grain Co., gr., seeds, mill feeds, hay.
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Butler-Welsh Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., consignments.*
Secular-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.*

*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*
Tidewater Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., exporters.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.*

POCATELLO, IDAHO

Northern Grain Whse. & Mktg. Co., grain merchants.

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KAN.

Branson Co., Ted, wheat, corn, oats, kafir, hay.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr., hay, grain, seeds.*

SPOKANE, WASH.

Boyd-Conlee Co., specialize in soft wheats.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Geo. C. Martin Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*

ST. LOUIS, MO. (Continued).

Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Schwarz Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.
Custenbolder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

TOLEDO, O.

Produce Exchange Members.

DeVore & Co., H. W., consignments and futures.*
C. A. King & Co., The, grain, seeds, cash, futures.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenheiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*

VAN WERT, OHIO.

Van Wert Grain Co., mixing, mlg. in transit.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Adair Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.*
Baker Grain Co., The A. F., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.*
Blood Grain Co., I. H., receivers and shippers.*
Kelly Grain Co., Edw., mlg. wheat a specialty.
Wallington Grain Co., field seeds, kafir, milo.*
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., general elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., whls. gr. and seeds.*

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

Kaffir, Milo Maize, Corn
Country Run Milling Wheat

Stevens-Scott Grain Co.

W-K-H Bldg.

Wichita, Kans.

We want to supply you Corn
Wire us—Write us

Ted Branson Co.

Member Grain Dealers National Association

SALINA

KANS.

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

GORDON GRAIN CO.

CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Barnes-Ames Co.

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Duluth

New York

WE BUY

Grain & Seed Screenings

Bag lots or car lots. Send samples.

GEORGE W. YOUNG CO.

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Send Your Offerings to

The Abel-Whitman Co., Inc.

Grain — Feed — Brokerage

511 Produce Exchange, New York, N.Y.

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000 to 107,950 lbs. to bushels of 32 lbs.				
20,000 "	74,950 "	"	"	34 "
20,000 "	96,950 "	"	"	48 "
20,000 "	118,950 "	"	"	56 "
20,000 "	118,950 "	"	"	60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatol with marginal index. Price \$2.50, weight 6 ozs.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CLASSIFIED SECTION

is where all grain dealers look for anything special they want. It is the market place of the grain and field seed trades, covering the entire country twice a month. The quality of our circulation insures representative replies to all Want Advertisements and in many cases results are immediate.

Your Message

Let the Grain Dealers Journal your message bear
To progressive grain dealers everywhere.

CINCINNATI

One of the IMPORTANT grain and hay centers
YOUR MARKET

The Fitzgerald Bros. Co.,
Receivers and Shippers Grain and Hay.

Granger & Co., Dan B.,
Receivers, Shippers, Grain, Hay.

The Mutual Commission Co.,
Hay and Grain.

Rumsey & Company,
Commission Merchants.

The Scholl Grain Co.,
Receivers and Shippers.

Henry W. Brown & Co.,
Grain, Hay and Feeds.

The Cincinnati Grain & Hay Co.,
Receivers and Shippers of Grain, Hay and Feed.

The Cleveland Grain Co.,
Grain Merchants.

Currus Grain Co.,
Commission.

De Molet Grain Co.,
Receivers and Shippers—Grain and Hay.

The Early & Daniel Co.,
Receivers, Shippers, Mfrs., Tuxedo Feeds.

Ferger Bros., Inc.,
Grain, Hay and Feeds.

Members Cincinnati Board of Trade

Corn Exchange
Members

BUFFALO

Corn Exchange
Members

Send your consignments to
Seymour-Wood Grain Co.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

LEESON GRAIN CO., INC.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Returns within 24 hours after grain is unloaded
We Solicit Your Consignments

"All Your Needs in Grain and Feeds"
SUNSET FEED AND GRAIN CO. Inc.
Chamber of Commerce :- Buffalo, N. Y.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Certain Departments

in this number of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL are especially interesting. After you have read them, consider carefully whether you are not better off with the twenty-four numbers of the Journal, on your desk, or the \$2.00 in your pocket.

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.
RECEIVERS
Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK

Board of Trade
Members

DES MOINES

Board of Trade
Members

Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.
DES MOINES, IOWA

Terminal and 12 country stations. Capacity 1,000,000 bushels
We specialize in Oats and High Grade Corn
Oats sacked for Southern Trade.

LOCKWOOD GRAIN, Inc.

Des Moines, Iowa
We Buy and Sell
CORN and OATS

Board of Trade
Members

PEORIA

Board of Trade
Members

P. B. and C. C. Miles
Established - 1875
Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois
Handling Grain on Commission Our Specialty

Turner-Hudnut Company
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers
42-47 Board of Trade

Rumsey, Moore & Co.
Solicits Your Consignments
Board of Trade Peoria, Ill.

W. W. DEWEY & SONS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
33-35 Board of Trade PEORIA, ILL.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor
Write the JOURNAL today.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members

Special Wire and Salesman Service

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

166 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

**WHEAT, CORN
OATS, RYE
BARLEY, SEED****James E. Bennett**GRAIN
PROVNS
SUGAR & Co. STOCKS
BONDS
RUBBERMEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES
— PRIVATE WIRES —*Ask for Bids*
**WHEAT, CORN, OATS,
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS**
CONSIGNMENTSand orders in Futures Solicited and
properly cared for in all Leading MarketsST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY
Merchants Exchange Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
717 Board of TradePEORIA CAIRO
11 Board of Trade 403 Board of Trade
332 So. LaSalle St. Chicago**JOHN E. BRENNAN & CO.** GRAIN and SEEDS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS CHICAGO**Harris, Winthrop & Co.**
11 Wall Street, New York
The Rookery, Chicago
GRAIN COMMISSION
Members of Principal Exchanges**LOGAN & BRYAN**
4th FLOOR, BANKERS BLDG., CHICAGO
Branch Office, Congress Hotel
BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain, Copper
Sugar, Cotton Seed Oil, Provisions
Private Wires Atlantic to Pacific**RUMSEY & COMPANY**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Rand-McNally Bldg.

Chicago, Illinois

*For Best Results Ship Your Grain and Seeds to***J. H. DOLE & COMPANY**

RECEIVERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

327 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

BARTLETT FRAZIER Co. GRAIN MERCHANTS
F. C. Austin Bldg.
CHICAGO*We want your business not later
—but today
Especially Consignments
GRAINS ALL WAYS*
McKENNA & STRASSER
877 Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago**Clement Curtis & Co.**The Rookery Bldg., Chicago
Members of all principal Exchanges.
Private wire service to all leading cities
in this country.*Established Over Forty Years*
Hulburt, Warren & Chandler
208 S. La Salle St., Chicago
Stocks Bonds Grain Cotton**CHICAGO GRAIN & SALVAGE CO.**

Dealers in

Salvage Grain

Grain, Feeds, Etc.

WRITE OR WIRE

1911 N. Laramie Street

Chicago

DOERN-SCARRITT-HANNAH CO.Formerly POPE & ECKHARDT CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

111 W. Jackson Street

Consignment and your offers of Grain To
Arrive will always receive close attention.**E. W. BAILEY & CO.**

843 Rand-McNally Bldg., CHICAGO

Commission MerchantsReceivers and Shippers of
GRAIN, SEEDS, PROVISIONS**J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.**

Grain Merchants

111 W. Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Ill.**CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.****Grain Commission**

111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO

Stratton Grain Company

Grain Merchants

Continental Bank Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

Board of Trade
Members

CHICAGO

Board of Trade
Members

Cross, Roy & Harris

Incorporated
Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago
GRAIN COMMISSION
*We Specialize in Hedging and Spreading Operations
Between Terminal Grain Markets*

Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
Cash and Futures CHICAGO, ILLINOIS Private Wires

PHILIP H. SCHIFFLIN & CO.

Grain Commission
855 Rand-McNally Bldg. CHICAGO

YOUR NAME

where every progres-
sive grain dealer will
see it, will convince
them you are in busi-
ness today.

That is in the
Grain Dealers Journal
OF CHICAGO

BARLEY WANTED

Two Rowed and Heavy White

Send Samples

Also Send Samples Buckwheat

The Quaker Oats Company

Grain Department Chicago, Illinois

Board of Trade
Members

KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade
Members

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

Operating

SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
6 000,000 Bushels

Modern Fireproof Storage



*Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for ship-
ment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Fur-
nished at Regular Storage Rates.*

UHLMANN GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade - Kansas City
87 Board of Trade - Chicago
N. P. Anderson Bldg. - Fort Worth, Tex.
Produce Exchange - New York City
Operators of Katy Elevator, 2,500,000
bushels capacity, at Kansas City

WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated
Operating Alton Elevator
CONSIGNMENTS

Future orders executed in all markets
1407-10 Board of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Pratt, Kans.

WHEAT
and
OATS

NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Norris Elevator—Murray Elevator

CORN
and
BARLEY

CONSIGN

ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.
Kansas City

A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.

Grain Commission
Mill Orders a Specialty
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A



SHANNON GRAIN COMPANY

CONSIGNMENTS

1124 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

Figure the amount of advertising carried—Can you doubt our ability to **Produce Results**

When writing advertisers mention the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago which works to improve your trade conditions. By so doing you help it and your own business.

DENVER

A busy grain and milling center equipped to handle shipments promptly. A quick, active market featuring beans in addition to all grains. Any Grain Exchange member listed below is equipped to serve you.

Houlton Connell Grain Co.

*Wholesale Grain.
Get in touch with us.*

Kellogg Grain Co.

Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain.

The Conley-Ross Grain Co.

Wholesale Grain.

Farmers Union Mfg. & Elev. Co.

*Wholesale Grain and Feed.
38th and Wynkoop Sts.*

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.

Grain, Hay, Beans.

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.

Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

Chamber of Commerce
Members

MINNEAPOLIS

Chamber of Commerce
Members

McCaul-Dinsmore Co.

Grain Merchants

Minneapolis

Duluth

CEREAL GRADING COMPANY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GRAIN

We Buy, Sell, Store and Ship all Kinds of Grain, Choice
Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Expert Buyers.
Own and Operate Elevator "L"

Say you saw it in the

Journal

When you write our advertisers
Thanks

HALLET & CAREY CO.

Grain Merchants

Minneapolis

Duluth

Winnipeg

Fraser-Smith Co.

GRAIN

Minneapolis

- Milwaukee

Cedar Rapids

Merchants Exchange
Members

ST. LOUIS

Merchants Exchange
Members

PICKER & BEARDSLEY COMMISSION CO.

"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"

GRAIN, HAY, GRASS SEEDS, KAFIR, MILO

125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN CO.

Established 1877

St. Louis

New Orleans

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock and can make prompt shipment.

Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.50
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 2.50
Robinson's Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition) 3.50
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....15.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)...12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Use Universal Grain Code
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Grain Exchange
Members

OMAHA

Grain Exchange
Members

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley
RECEIVERS and SHIPPERS

UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION

Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY OMAHA DES MOINES—SIOUX FALLS—LINCOLN

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY
OMAHA

Receivers and Shippers

GRAIN

Consignments Solicited

VINCENT GRAIN CO.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Merchants of hard and
soft winter wheat;
ask for samples.

I have read your Journal for the last three years, and the information therein has been most useful, interesting and reliable to me during my stay here.—James Burden, Capetown, South Africa.

Produce Exchange
Members

TOLEDO

Produce Exchange
Members

JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.

Wholesale Grain Dealers

TOLEDO, OHIO

We make track bids and quote delivered prices. Solicit Consignments of Grain and Clover Seed. Members Toledo Produce Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

The C. A. KING & CO.

Grain Seeds
Cash Futures

"Ring King"

Reliable Service on
Consignments & Futures

Since 1887

H. W. De Vore & Co.
Toledo, Ohio

SOUTHWORTH & CO.

Grain, Seed, Cotton
Southworth's Weekly Review
FREE to all within our business range

We have taken the Journal ever since we have been in the grain business, for over 20 years, and consider it one of our essential fixtures.—Wolfram Grain Co., Brownsburg, Ind.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

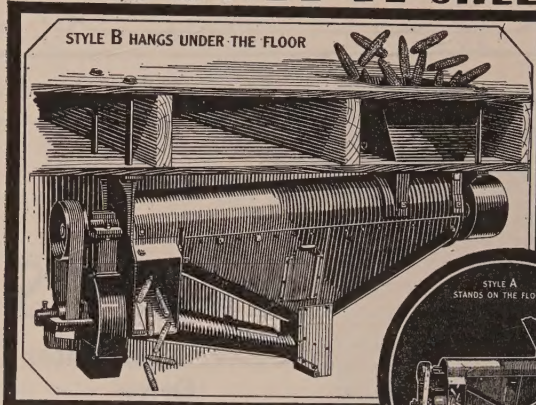
to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Lubricating System
Agricultural Gypsum	Magnetic Separator
Attrition Mill	Manlift
Bag Closing Machine	Moisture Tester
Bags and Burlap	Mustard Seed Separator
Bearings { Roller	Oat Bleachers and Purifiers
{ Ball	Oat Clipper
Belting	Pneumatic Conveying Equipment
Bin Thermometer	Portable Elevator
Boots	Power { Oil Engine
Buckets	{ Gas Engine
Car Liners	Motors
Car Loader	Power Shovel
Car Mover	Radio Equipment
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Cipher Codes	Rat or Weevil Exterminator
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Renewable Fuse
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	Scales
Conveying Machinery	Scale Tickets
Distributor	Scarifying Machine
Dockage Tester	Screw Conveyor
Dump	Self-Contained Flour Mill
Dust Collector	Separator
Elevator Brushes	Sheller
Elevator Leg	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Elevator Paint	{ Steel or Zinc
Feed Mill	Silent Chain Drive
Fire Barrels	Smut Remover
Fire Extinguishers	Speed Reduction Units
Friction Clutch	Sputting
Grain Cleaner	Storage Tanks
Grain Driers	Sulphur
Grain Tables	Testing Apparatus
Leg Backstop	Transmission Machinery
Lightning Rods	Transmission Rope
	Waterproofing (Cement)

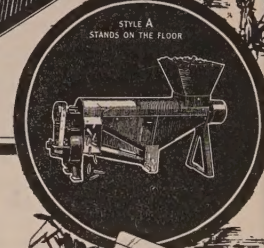
Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago

TRIUMPH CORN SHELLER


STYLE B HANGS UNDER THE FLOOR



STYLE A STANDS ON THE FLOOR

The Triumph was invented by a practical mill man more than forty years ago. It has been improved and simplified since then, to be sure, but from the very beginning it was a popular success. Its operation is so simple—there are only two moving parts—and its construction so durable that it will operate year after year without need of repair. Its capacity is 75 to 100 bushels of shelled corn per hour; its power requirement only five or six horsepower.

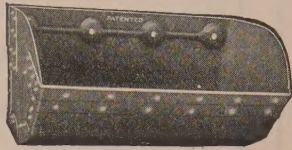
THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
6245 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, O.

Bartlett - Snow

A copy of the
Triumph Corn
Sheller Catalogue
will be mailed with-
out charge.

TWO STYLES FILL ALL NEEDS
Everytime

you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.



DP SUPERIOR OK Cups

A simple thing—this addition of these cups to your belts. But what a difference it makes in the efficiency of the elevator.

Here are five points of SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUP superiority:

- 1—Capacity-Flexibility-Service.
- 2—Durability.
- 3—Perfect Pick-up and Discharge at all speeds.
- 4—Guaranteed to increase capacity of elevator by simply substituting the cups.
- 5—Our Engr. Dept. gladly at your service.

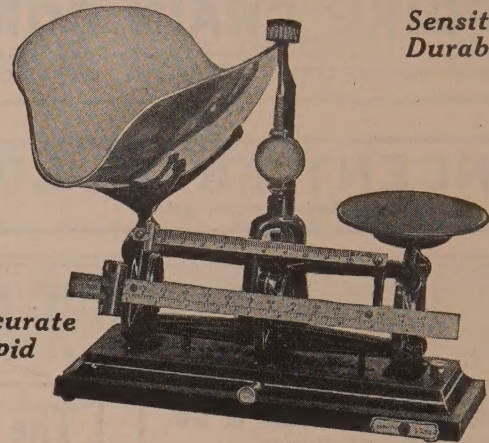
If you have not already received complete information about the advantages of Superior Cups, write today.

K.I. Willis Corporation
MOLINE, ILLINOIS
DISTRIBUTORS

B. F. Gump Co. Chicago
Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Minneapolis
Mideke Supply Co. Okla. City, Okla.
Hollis & Co. Little Rock, Ark.
John R. Gray, Inc. San Francisco, Cal.
Essmuller Mill Furn. Co. St. Louis, Mo.
Essmuller Mill Furn. Co. Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Licensees
Geo. W. Reed & Co. Montreal, P. Q.

Grain Grading Scale

Designed in accordance with the suggestions of and supplied to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Grain Trade, etc.



*Sensitive
Durable*

*Accurate
Rapid*

No. 6200

For Quick and Accurate Determinations of Wheat Grain, Oats, Rye, Etc., Etc.

1. Test Weight per Bushel
2. Dockage
3. Weight for Moisture Test
4. Damaged Kernels

THE TORSION BALANCE CO.

New York Chicago San Francisco
92 Reade St. 228 N. La Salle St. 49 California St.



WINTER'S Universal Elevator Drive

Equipped with Timken Roller Bearings

Winter's Direct Elevator Drives in single unit installations have elevated over 4,500,000 bushels of grain without showing any noticeable wear or requiring any attention other than oiling twice a year.

This proven fact from actual use makes Winter's Drive your best buy.

Users save 20% to 50% on power by using Winter's Drives. This can be accomplished by operating direct on head shaft, eliminating all belts, chains, sprockets, and counter-shafts.

NO CHAINS TO BREAK! NO BELTS TO SLIP!

Guaranteed for Five Years

Descriptive Literature Sent Upon Request

CLOW-WINTER MFG. CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



We have equipped 75% of the terminal elevators built or equipped during the last 20 years in the U. S. and Canada. You can profit by this experience.

Write us for particulars

Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.

Armour Grain Co
Chicago
Northrup-King Co.
Minneapolis
Quaker Oats Co
Plants
B. & O. Elevator
Baltimore
J. C. Hunt Grain Co.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Santa Fe Elevators
Kansas City, Mo.

2542-52 W. 21st St. Chicago, Ill.

Coal Sales Book

(Improved)
For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 wagon loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½x15¾ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with best binder board, covered with black cloth, with red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER APPLICATION OF **SKF** BEARINGS AT
Zenith Grain, Livestock and
Mercantile Co.



Equipped with the highest priced bearing in the world

YOU MAY BUY A
BEARING AS A
BARGAIN BUT
TRY AND GET A
BARGAIN OUT OF
USING IT

for
Nothing is apt to cost so much
as a bearing that cost so little.



Threw Out All The Old Plain Bearings And Replaced With **SKF**...Save Over 50% Power

YOU can't blame Mr. H. E. Hartnett, manager of the Zenith Grain, Livestock & Mercantile Co., Zenith, Kansas, for being enthusiastic about the results secured when he made all the old plain bearings in his elevator "walk the plank" and replaced with **SKF**. It's a good story so we give you his letter without comment.

"When making our annual repairs last spring we threw out all the old plain bearings and replaced them with **SKF** Ball Bearings. Two of these were placed on the head-shaft, two on the jack-shaft and two in the boot. These were packed with grease when they were installed last June, and it has been unnecessary to pay any attention to them since though they have been used in receiving and shipping over 100 cars of wheat since.

"When these bearings were installed we replaced the old cups on the elevating belt with others twice as large and just as close together, thereby doubling our elevating capacity. The motor is connected with the jack-shaft by a short belt and the entire working machinery runs so smoothly and with so little friction that it can easily be turned with one hand pulling on the motor belt.

"Last year, with the plain bearings, our power bill in the busy month was \$58 for handling only 65,000 bushels of wheat. This year it was only \$63 and we handled over 150,000 bushels, more than twice as much. We estimate a power saving of more than 50%.

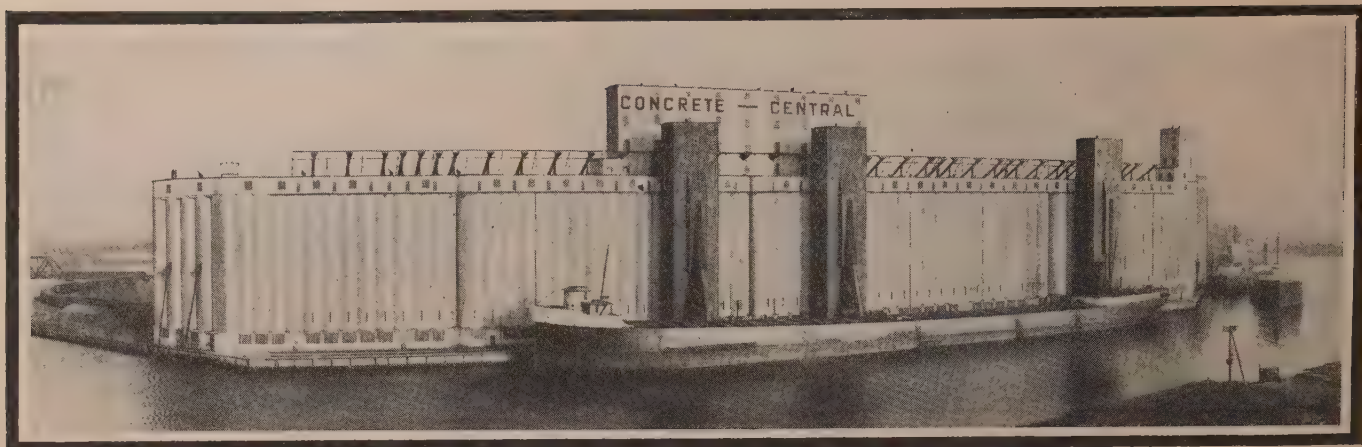
"The bearings have shown no tendency to heat and it is a great relief to know that they don't have to be constantly watched for fear of fire. We are much pleased with them."

SKF INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED, 40 East 34th Street, New York, N.Y.

2172

SKF

Ball and Roller Bearings



Concrete Central Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.

Serving Many of the World's Largest Grain Elevators

IT has been our pleasure to furnish equipment for many of the largest grain elevators in the world. We appreciate the opportunity that has been given us to play a role in furnishing equipment such as belt conveyors, marine legs, car pullers, spouting, elevators, power transmission machinery, etc., in these modern structures, and take pride in the confidence that has permitted this association.

Webster equipment for grain elevators is ruggedly built to withstand hard usage. It is designed and made in our own factories by skilled workmen and of the best materials.

Engineers and Builders of grain elevators will therefore find it worth while to work with Webster Engineers on their grain handling problems. They will help in selecting suitable equipment to meet your particular requirements. This service is at your disposal.

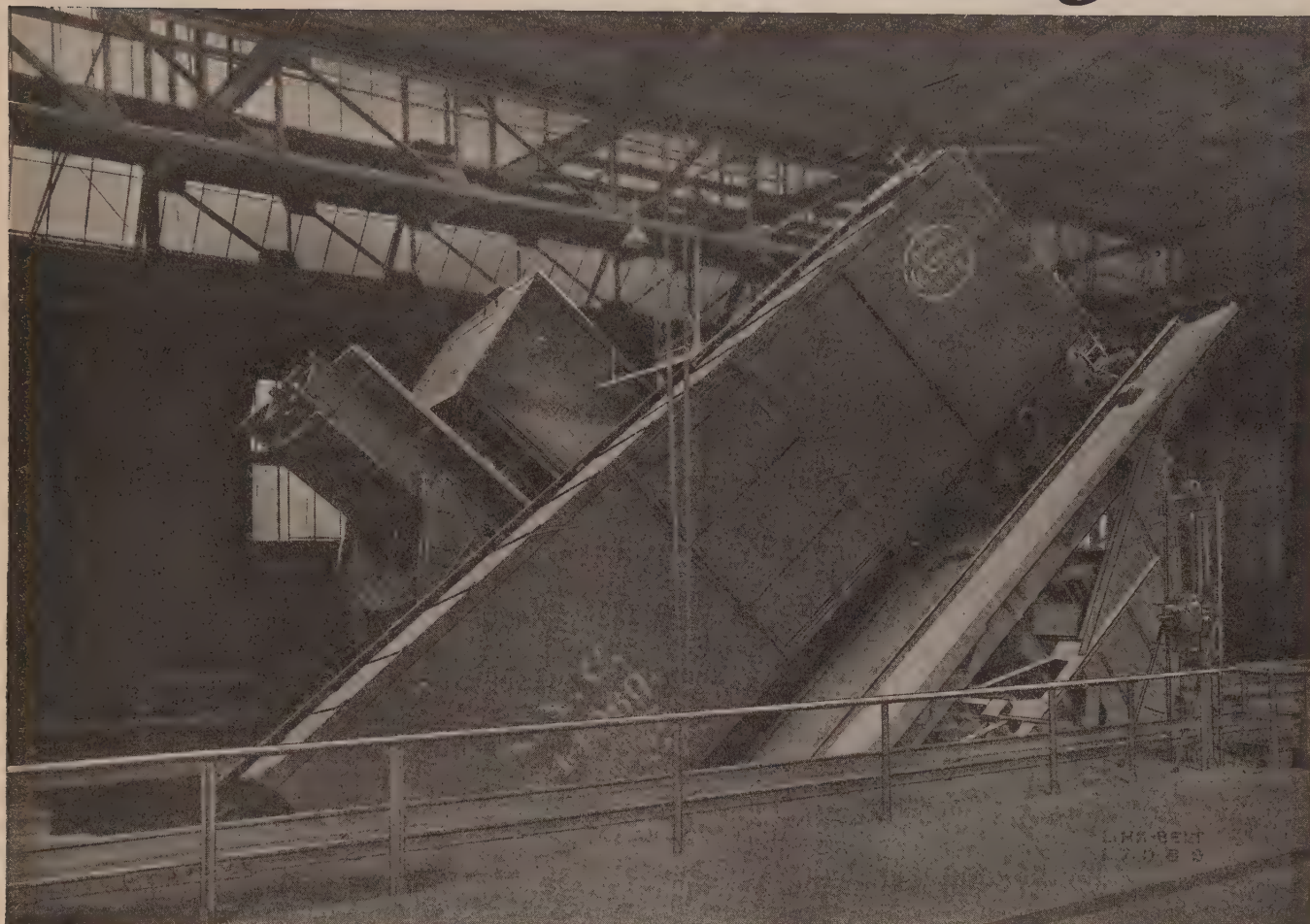
THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY

1856 North Kostner Ave.

CHICAGO

WEBSTER INGLIS, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

The "Time Element" in Grain Unloading



Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders at the Port Richmond Elevator of the Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company.

THE speed at which a terminal grain elevator can dispose of the loaded incoming cars of grain, is the controlling factor in its operation.

Congestion and lack of capacity at the unloading pits, is the usual source of delay which prevents economical operation of the grain elevating and distributing machinery; incurring demurrage charges, or necessitating excessive track facilities.

Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders furnish a maximum unloading rate, with minimum trackage, and permit operating all equipment at normal capacity. They remove grain doors without damaging or destroying them, and without delay; and permit tilting the car at such angles as to discharge the grain most rapidly and completely.

Let our engineers advise on your unloading problems—without obligation.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

Leading Manufacturers of Elevating, Conveying, and Power Transmission Machinery and Chains

CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Road

INDIANAPOLIS, 200 S. Belmont Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, 2045 W. Hunting Park Ave.

3519

LINK-BELT

Grain Car Unloader



McMILLIN COMBINATION WAGON & TRUCK DUMP

Being able to dump any length vehicle in one or any number of dump doors allows sinks to be entirely separate; gives them more capacity and prevents any danger of mixing grain.

Platform, rail and other dumps are soon discarded after installation of one of our dumps due to the speed and handiness of operation.

The Popularity of the McMillin Truck and Wagon Dump is chiefly due to its flexibility, light power, reasonable cost and the satisfaction it gives both operator and customer.

For information address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade,
Indianapolis, Ind.

WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT—

BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock,
Ontario

10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



Your Opportunity

is here. Now is the time to let the elevator man know you want his business. Advertise in the

Grain Dealers Journal

Your Opportunity

is here. Now is the time to let the elevator man know you want his business. Advertise in the

Grain Dealers Journal

LARVACIDE

CHLORPICRIN

A 100% Exterminator

The Safe Fumigant for
Grain Elevators--Seed Warehouses
Flour Mills--Private Residences

Non-Inflammable
Non-Explosive

Sanctioned by Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau
Information Including Technical Papers on Request

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.

46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

Selling Agents for ISCO CHEMICAL CO.

Authorized Distributors Who Intelligently
Handle Your Problems

Furniture Fumigation Co., 538 W. Pershing Rd., Chicago, Ill.
Twin City Exterminating Co.,

2399 University Ave., W., St. Paul, Minn.
Safe-Way Exterminating Co., 429 Franklin St., Detroit, Mich.
Twin Ports Exterminating Co., 1911 23d St., Superior, Wis.
Bode Furniture Fumigation Co.,

2191 Western Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Territories are open for active responsible distributors

NEW CORN

Perishable

RUSH!

New or damp grain is perishable. When long delayed in transit, it often heats and spoils. If you would expedite the movement of your corn to destination, post placards bearing the above legend on the sides of each car and thereby warn the train crews handling it that grain will be damaged by delay. Printed in large boldface type with red ink on 6-ply white cardboard, size 12½x 8½ inches.

50 "New Corn Rush" Cards \$2.60

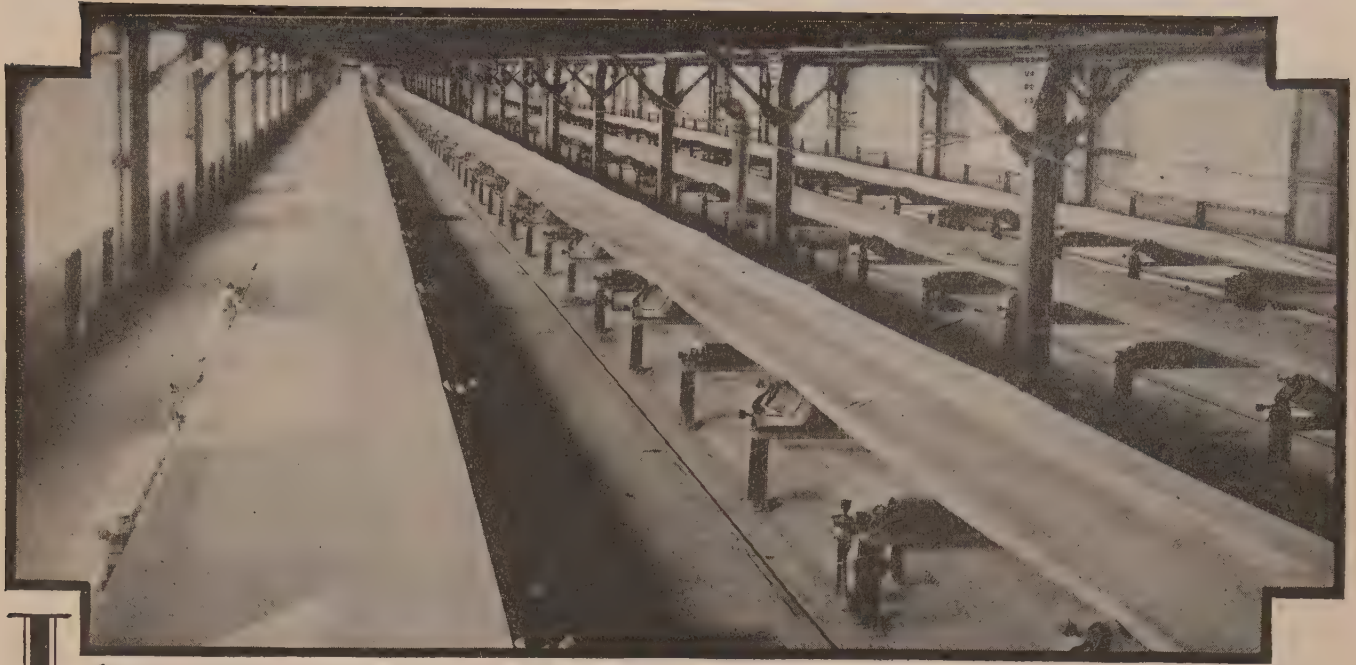
100 "New Corn Rush" Cards 4.35

Postage Extra

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Illinois



"It's all in *knowing how*~"

Whether it is a question of growing grain, storing it, milling it, or making belts to handle it.

AND when it comes to that last point, you do not have to take our say-so that Diamond Grain Belts are made by a firm that knows how.

That is attested by the tremendous amount of Diamond Grain Belting now in operation—

By many authentic records of its long years of satisfactory service—

By the fact that it has been chosen repeatedly to equip the largest and most modern elevators—

By the high standing of the engineering firms who have placed their O. K. upon it.

From Vancouver east to Baltimore,
From Battle Creek south to Houston,

DIAMOND GRAIN BELTS ARE BUSILY MOVING GRAIN

WHEN YOU BUY BELTS, SPECIFY "DIAMOND"

THE DIAMOND RUBBER COMPANY, INC., Akron, Ohio

Atlanta
Chicago

Boston
Dallas

Kansas City
Los Angeles

New York
Seattle

Philadelphia
San Francisco

Diamond

Rubber Belting ♦ Hose · Packing

"TESTED FOR A THIRD OF A CENTURY"

TRI-STATE MUTUAL GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Tornado Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.
OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS RETURNED TO OUR POLICYHOLDERS IN 26 YEARS
ASK ABOUT OUR SAVING PLAN

E. A. Brown, Pres.
W. J. Shanard, Vice-Pres.

W. Z. Sharp, Treasurer
E. H. Moreland, Secretary



IF YOU HAVE PROFITED

through reading the brief fire prevention paragraphs that have appeared in this space during the past year, we shall be happier. And now we wish you a pleasant Holiday Season with the best of everything for next year.

GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

J. J. Fitzgerald
Secretary & Treasurer
Indianapolis, Ind.

C. R. McCotter
Asst. Secy. and Western Mgr.
Omaha, Neb.

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President
A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Selection of Risks

is essential to the security of
an insurance company.

Selection of an Insurance Company

is just as essential to the
security of an assured.

*The "MILL MUTUALS" fulfill
the most rigid requirements.*

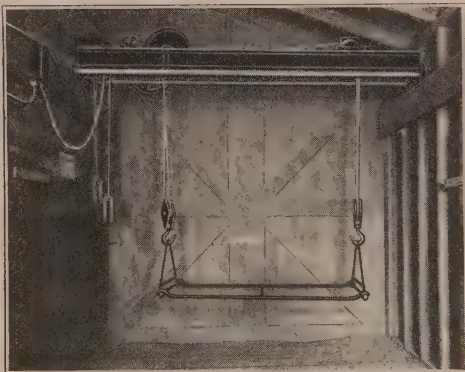
Write your insurance company
or this office for details.

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio Street

Chicago, Illinois

The Bender Electric Overhead Traveling Truck Dump



Price \$250.00

Its traveling feature allows for dumping wagons, long and short trucks—

Eliminates plant changes, not necessary to change pit openings, floors, etc. Continue to use present wagon log if you desire.

Installation consists of two 3"x12" timbers tied to side walls. Track may extend outdoors in short driveways.

Very Powerful—Safe. Recommended under Fire & Liability Insurance regulations.

BENDER Truck Dumps will not freeze up. They develop no leaks to rob you of power—Their action is instantaneous.

They can be installed at a cost not exceeding \$20 for labor and materials.

A 6-volt motor on the BENDER together with 6-volt generator is the ideal electric dump for plants having no electric connections.

All BENDERS are the same price.

THE BENDER HOIST MFG. CO.

609 So. 48th Street

Omaha, Nebraska

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

JAS. H. BROWN CO.

621 South 3rd Street
CONCRETE ELEVATORS

MILLS

Minneapolis, Minn.
WAREHOUSES

L. J. McMILLIN

Engineer and Contractor of

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity

523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade, Indianapolis

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

Younglove Construction Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction

*"If Better Elevators are Built
They will STILL be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg.,
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS WAREHOUSES CHALMERS & BORTON

720 Pioneer Trust Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

**This space
is yours**

If you are the first to apply for it.

CRAMER BUILT

elevators have won the confidence of discriminating grain dealers for long and economical service.

W. H. CRAMER
CONSTRUCTION CO.
North Platte, Nebr.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

A. F. ROBERTS ERECTS FURNISHES

SABETHA,

Elevators
Corn Mills
Warehouses
Plans
Estimates
Machinery
KANSAS

Weller Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Webster Bldg. Hammond, Ind.
SHEET METAL WORK
Grain Elevators a Specialty

E. H. CRAMER

Hampton, Nebraska
Designer and Builder of
Grain Elevators

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres. L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec.
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres. A. E. Owens, Supt. Cons.

Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders

Modern Mills, Elevators
and Industrial Plants
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

BIRCHARD Construction Co.

Architects and Contractors
Grain Elevators—Mills
B. SAMPSON Lincoln, Nebr.

Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa, - - - Illinois
Designers and Builders
Concrete Grain Elevators
Waterproof Pits a Specialty

DESIGNERS

of Grain Elevators, Flour Mills

Feed Mills, Warehouses
and Industrial Buildings

HORNER and WYATT

Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

It Pays to Plan Before You Build

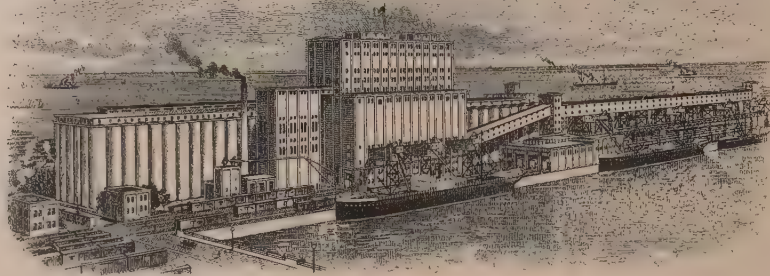


Use White Star Special Cups, made and shipped only from the White Star Factory. *Accept no substitutes.* These cups are hand riveted; they stand up and their capacity is guaranteed.

Our Special Boot is the only non-chokable ball-bearing boot on the market, to the best of our knowledge.

Mentioning Grain Dealers Journal is the best introduction to our advertisers

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THOMAS D. BUDD,
VICE PRESIDENT



One of
Several Elevators
Designed and Built by us Throughout Canada

The More Recent are

The Reliance Terminal Elevator	Port Arthur
The Jas. Richardson & Sons Elev.	Port Arthur
The Northwestern Elevator	Fort William
The Great Lakes Elevator	Owen Sound

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTN. CO., LIMITED

Designers and Builders of Grain Elevators

Fort William, Ont.

Duluth

Minneapolis, Minn.



FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Mill and Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo,
N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company

Buffalo, N. Y.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 460 St. Helen Street, Montreal 837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.
33 Henrietta Street, Strand, London, England



Enid Terminal Elevator Co.

Enid, Oklahoma

Capacity, 1,100,000 bushels

An exact duplicate of this elevator was
also designed and built by us for

Southwest Elevator Co., Enid, Okla.

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

708-9 Mutual Building

Kansas City, Mo.

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors

Fort William, Ont.

Minneapolis, Minn.

DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we propose
to maintain.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd.

2,500,000 Bu. Elevator

Fort William, Ont.



The Atlas Car Mover

"When you put an Atlas under the wheel of a
car there is never a question about moving it."

The most powerful car mover made.

True compound action, two-piece non-slip
spurs set at the right angle to best grip
the rail. Covered by an absolute guarantee.

APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard
equipment in better
grain elevators for
over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

1023-5 Lyndale Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

ILLINOIS—40,000-bu. elevator, milling, feed and coal business; new electric machinery. Price right. Write Bert Rowe, Kent, Ill.

NORTHERN IOWA—Elevator, flour, feed and coal business for sale, in good trade territory. 61Y7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

IOWA—20,000 bushel elevator in good grain territory; well equipped; will stand investigation. Bargain if taken at once. Write Pomeroy State Bank, Pomeroy, Iowa.

EASTERN IOWA—25,000 bu. elevator and feed mill, well equipped, in excellent feeding community; priced right. Address 61Y6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

INDIANA—To close an estate, will sell one of the best equipped lumber and coal yards in Indiana, no better territory in the state. Write 61V11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

KANSAS—12,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale or trade; corn sheller and cleaner, oat clipper and wheat scourer, automatic scales, car loader, electric truck dump, JB Hammer Mill. All ready for business; good territory. Write Box 15, Chetopa, Kansas.

CENTRAL INDIANA—36,000 cribbed elevator, electric power, large grinding room and feed warehouse; private switch, fine coal yards; 20-ton truck scales; located in town of 4,500, surrounded by fertile farms and prosperous farmers. Communicate with owner, 61X4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Stiefel, we are liquidating our business and are offering our New Haven, Dawkins, Maples, Ossian and Eaton elevators for sale. For all information write.

Stiefel & Levy, Fort Wayne, Ind.

INDIANA ELEVATOR FOR SALE

12,000 bus., cribbed, frame iron siding, steel roof, built new in 1917; 35 hp. Foos gasoline and kerosene engine; wagon scale, 1,000 bus. automatic scale; Monitor Combined Corn and Grain Cleaner; feed grinder. Modern elevator, private siding on Penn. R. R., 10 miles from Richmond, Ind.; good feed, coal and seed business; good wheat territory. For full particulars write Henry C. Teetor, Hagerstown, Ind.

INDIANA—12,000 bu. steel sided frame elevator building in college town of 5000; excellent farming community, hogs, cattle, sheep, dairy, and poultry; on C.C.C. & St. L., can ship over Monon; electrically equipped, hammer mill and 15 ton truck scales; side lines—feed, fencing and implements; good location for coal yards. Reason for selling, other business; this elevator only changed hands three times in 25 years. A real money maker for a hustler; will stand investigation. Price \$8000, merchandise at market price. Call or write Harry Tolbert, Greencastle, Ind.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—12,000 and 4,000 bushel elevators for sale at a bargain if taken soon. We mean business. 61Q12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Good 15,000 bu. elevator centrally located in Indiana, best rates and conditions; good feed, coal and grinding business; a one-man house. Write 61Y8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Modern 40,000 bu. capacity elevator and 25,000 bu. capacity crib and small grain combined. Also tenant house, office, scales, etc. On leased ground. Priced to sell. Possession at once. Write 59Z6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL INDIANA—30,000 bushel elevator for sale in one of the best grain territories; modern equipment, electric and steam power, hammer mill, feed mixer, automatic loading scales, drier, etc. Address 61W7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN—Grain Elevator, Potato House, Hay House, Coal Bldgs. for sale; commanding a fine location on the C. & N. W. Ry. on direct route to Chicago. Surrounded by excellent farming community. Address 61S3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ AND USE THEM.**

MILL & ELEVATOR FOR SALE, TRADE OR LEASE.

NEBRASKA—100-bbl. flour and feed mill with 10,000-bushel elevator, for trade for land, for sale or lease to good miller. Write P. O. Box 137, Comstock, Nebr.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Small flour and meal mill, best equipped little mill in Ohio, has no competition, can show plenty of business. Fred Studemann, 3105 W. Broad St., Columbus, O.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE—A 40 bbl., sifter, roller mill in Eastern Nebraska, equipped with 40 hp. oil engine; being sold to settle an estate, this is for sale at a sacrificed price. G. E. Nelson, Administrator, Millard, Nebr.

FOR SALE—GRIST MILL AND GOING FEED business furnishing the only gristing service in town of about 1,000 inhabitants in Northern Michigan; using electric power with reliable water power available at slight expense; very good water wheel on premises awaiting hook-up; complete equipment for making stone ground buckwheat flour and graham flour; prosperous surrounding country. Entire property can be purchased for \$3,000.00. Write 506 Second Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, **USE** these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. **WE WILL** assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to **YOU**. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. **TRY IT.**

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO EXCHANGE improved 320 acres 4 miles from Alton, Kansas, for grain elevator in North Central Kans. Box 13, Mahaska, Kans.

ELEVATOR WANTED with good coal, seed, feed, and other sidelines; Northern Indiana, prefer town of two to five thousand population. Address Box 952, Nappanee, Ind.

WISH TO EXCHANGE improved farms in Cass and Fountain Counties, Ind., for elevator with coal and feed sidelines; prefer N. Ind., Ill., or E. Iowa. John Reichard, Kingman, Ind.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR SALE.

TWO HIGH CLASS FARMS for sale; might consider first-class elevator points on exchange, in Illinois, Indiana. Address 61Y16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

ESTABLISHED wholesale hay, grain and brokerage business. For particulars address XL, Box 725, Walla Walla, Wash.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill. 6,300 grain men look to these columns twice a month for real opportunities.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

READERS DESIRING to learn by whom or where any grain handling machine or device is made can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED WITH INVESTMENT.

OPPORTUNITY

WANT A MAN who understands running elevator. We have a plant that is second to none; capacity about 80,000 bu.; drier, 800 bu. per hour; track buying, large trade with farmers; large retail business; station will handle locally about 125 cars grain and 125 cars coal. We have transit arrangements on the Pennsylvania and Nickel Plate all through the West and Northwest. It will take about \$16,000 to buy my interest in this business which will pay a salary of \$200 a month. We are making money and I have the best of reasons for selling my interest. Address your letters to 61X8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill., and you will get a reply at once.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

MARRIED MAN, 43 years old, wants position in grain business; six years' experience as manager; best of references; prefer Nebraska or Iowa. Address 61Y4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIED MAN, 34 years old, wants position in grain business; eleven years' experience as elevator manager; best of references; prefer within 250 miles of Chicago. Address 61W16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager of farmers or independent elevator; nine years' successful experience in grain and feed; good bookkeeper, married, age 31. Write 61Y3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager in lumber and grain office; have 13 years' experience as manager; have good record and can give good references; would like to make change about Jan. 1. 61Y9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

RESULT PRODUCING Farmers Elevator manager with 16 years' successful record desires position with good company. Good grain man and accountant; experienced in all side lines; good mixer with public; Illinois or Indiana preferred. Address 61N11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position in grain or feed business; have assisted in merchandising grain and feed through Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio; well acquainted in this territory. Would consider soliciting for grain accounts or selling of poultry and stock feeds. Write 61X13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED with good grain company as manager or bookkeeper; good grain man and accountant. At present employed; good reasons for changing; can furnish best of references. Address 61Y20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MAN 38 YEARS OF AGE desires position; 20 years' experience managing elevators and soliciting consignments for reliable houses; good mechanic, good bookkeeper; references from old reliable commission firms in Chicago and Indianapolis and local grain men as to honesty, ability, etc. Ill., Indiana or Iowa preferred. 61Y5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED.

WILL SELL HALF INTEREST in grain, feed, seed and grinding business in Northern Indiana. Address 61X12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED middle aged man in feed and feed mill business in Southern Colorado wants partner, young man preferred. Address 61W27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Five ton Buffalo platform wagon scales in good condition, \$50. Write Syler & Syler, Nappanee, Ind.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES WANTED.

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC SCALES bought and sold. Address 61S14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND-HAND HOPPER SCALES

Howe, Buffalo or Fairbanks, 500 to 700 bu. capacity; give plan or drawing and price. Address Henry C. Teetor, Hagerstown, Ind.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FAIRBANKS-MORSE gasoline engine, 16 hp, type "N," in good condition; bargain if taken at once. W. D. O'Neal, Rantoul, Ill.

OIL ENGINES

4-page Bulletin of Bargains just issued. ZELNICKER in ST. LOUIS.
Rails, Equipment, Heavy Machinery.

PRICED RIGHT FOR CASH

One 45 h. p. Bessemer Oil Engine complete with clutch, shafting, pulleys, air compressor, air tank, oil pump—a complete power plant. Can be seen at Donnellson, Lee Co., Iowa.
—Charles F. Holdefer, Donnellson, Iowa.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 40 hp. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, speed 700, equipped with a silent chain drive. This is especially equipped to drive chain hammer mill. If interested, write SHULTZ SEED COMPANY, Olney, Ill.

3 PHASE, 220/440 VOLT

1—50 hp., 720 rpm., 60 cy., General Electric.
1—50 hp., 1200 rpm., 60 cy., General Electric.
1—40 hp., 870 rpm., 60 cy., Westinghouse.
1—35 hp., 1800 rpm., 60 cy., General Electric.
2—30 hp., 850 rpm., 60 cy., Westinghouse.
5—30 hp., 1200 rpm., 60 cy., General Electric.
1—30 hp., 1800 rpm., 60 cy., General Electric.
1—30 hp., 1500 rpm., 25 cy., Lincoln (new).

Many others, A. C. and D. C. Low prices.
V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

SNAPPED CORN WANTED

WE ARE IN THE MARKET for snapped ear corn. Write or telegraph Lyle Brokerage Co., Huntsville, Alabama.

HAY FOR SALE—WANTED

GET FULL MARKET value for your hay and straw. Ship to John Devlin Hay Co., Inc., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
ALFALFA HAY for sale.
Write for delivered prices.

EXTERMINATORS

RATS, MICE

RIDDING YOUR PREMISES OF RATS and mice no longer a problem; no poison; no chemicals; no complicated procedure. Six to twenty rats in one night. No matter how fast they come, always ready. Circular mailed on request. Write to Box 28, Arcadia, Ind.

SEEDS FOR SALE

MEDIUM RED CLOVER—Limited surplus, home grown, unusually high in purity and very showy quality. Samples and prices for the asking. M. Young & Co., Winterset, Iowa.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Weighing grain in car lots without hopper or platform scales by Fred P. Miller. One slightly damaged copy at half price, 75c. Order "Miller Special."

One Record of Cars Shipped for a record of carloads in the order shipped from one or many stations; copy soiled, used as printer's sample. Order No. 385 "Special." Price \$2.00 and postage, weight 2½ lbs.

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

ONE CLARK'S DOUBLE INDEXED CAR REGISTER for track buyers and terminal and primary market receivers gives ready reference to the record of any car. One soiled copy (used as printer's sample) containing space for 21,600 cars, \$1.75 and postage. Order Form 42.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Make Your Business

A Christmas present that will assist it to avoid the snares and pitfalls of new trade highways. Send it the convictions, suggestions and experiences of your brother grain dealers twice each month by subscribing to **The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.**

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of others in the grain trade, please send me the Grain Dealers Journal on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars to pay for one year,

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bus.

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—18-inch single head Dreadnaught and No. 2 Jacobson Hammer Mill; both machines used very little, were replaced with larger machines. Prices attractive. Write W. J. Davidson, Akron, Iowa.

FOR SALE.

15"x30" Allis-Chalmers Flaking and Crimping Rolls, late style "QA"; in good condition. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable, let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One 22-in. double head Bauer ball bearing motor driven, Attrition Mills; 1 three pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill, in excellent condition; 1 Hess corn and grain drier, new, never has been set up, capacity 1,200 bu. per 24 hrs. For reasonable quotations on all kinds of mill and elevator equipment write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 501 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

HUGHES SLOW SPEED HAMMER MILL (NEW); one Manlift; one Bag Piler; Grain Distributing Spouts; Elevators, all sizes; Belt Conveyors; Spiral Steel Conveyor, all sizes; one ton Vertical Ball Bearing Mixer; 1,000 lb. Gedge-Grey Mixer; one new Corn Cracker and Grader Combined (Special Price); one Cracked Corn Finisher; one Mash and Dairy Feed Polisher; Car Pullers, Idlers, Pulleys, Shafting and Hangers; 36" Monarch Attrition Mill with two 50 hp. motors; 24" Monarch and 22" Monarch Attrition Mills; 24" Dreadnaught Attrition Mills; Hutcheson and Western Shellers; 2 & 3 pr. high Feed Rolls; Hopper and Platform Scales; Grain Cleaners and Polishers; Blowers; Corn Meal Bolters; Idlers; Paper Pulleys; Corn Crushers; Bag Trucks; 100 lb. Bagging Scale; Casein Grinder; Horseshoe Magnets; one Magnetic Pulley; Rack and Pinion Belt Tighteners. Everything for the elevator and feed mill. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Small capacity mixer for dairy and poultry feeds. Address Watkins Produce Co., Kalama, Wash.

WANTED—32" or 33" standard make electrically driven attrition mill; must be in good condition and of late make. Address 61X7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—One used elevator for ear corn, 60 to 70 ft. high, with buckets 7x14 on canvas belt; also one Richardson Automatic Grain Scale, four bu. cap. Shultz Mfg. Co., Olney, Ill.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET for the following: One Draver Master Drive complete with four or five draver wing type feeders with percentage test valves or complete unit for mixing poultry scratch feed. Shultz Milling Co., Olney, Ill.

WANTED to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

ENGINE FOR SALE OR TRADE

GOOD 35 HP MUNCIE CRUDE OIL engine for sale or exchange for smaller crude oil engine of good make. Address Lock Box 214, North Manchester, Ind.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Clark's Fractional Values table is on heavy cardboard, 9½x11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 1 to 50,000 bushels by ten bus. breaks at ¼, ⅓, ⅔, ½, ⅖, ⅜ and ⅞ cents. The number of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. Price 25 cents.

Shipping Notices Duplicating: A convenient form for advising receivers of the kind, grade and weight of grain shipped.

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy hinged press-board covers, with two sheets of carbon, size 5½x8½ inches. Order Form 3SN. Price 75c. Weight 8 ounces.

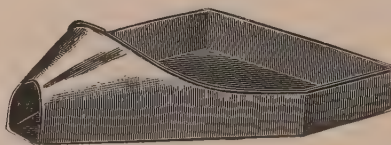
Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in press-board with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light and durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal, which will not rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge of the color and detect impurities. Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00. Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65.

Send All Orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Cross	Tare	Net	

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal 309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

You Can Sell
Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want to
buy, by using a

Grain Dealers Journal
Want Ad.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY

Buyers SEEDS Sellers
ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER KANSAS CITY, MO.

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY, Inc.

Louisville, Kentucky
Buyers and Sellers of All
Varieties of Field Seeds
Headquarters for Redtop Orchard
Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass

BUCKEYE BRAND FIELD SEEDS

Strictly No. 1 Quality
The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
CINCINNATI OHIO

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder,
Seeds Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

WE SPECIALIZE IN

ALFALFA BLUE GRASS
SUDAN MILLET and CANE

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA
Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

NORTH AMERICAN SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"QUALITY BRAND"

Hardy Wisconsin Grown Clovers

FIELD SEEDS -- SEED CORN
Write for Samples and Freight Paid Prices

FIELD SEEDS

BUYERS — SELLERS
Glad to Quote

J. OLIVER JOHNSON, INC.
946-960 W. Huron St. Chicago, Ill.
© Reg. J. O. J. Inc.—1928

John L. Kellogg Seed Co.

526 W.
18th St.



Chicago
Illinois

The Proper

Christmas Present

for your business or a Brother
er Grain Dealer is a copy of

Universal Grain Code

the most complete and up-to-date code published for the use of the grain dealers and millers. Its use will protect the contents of your messages as no other code used in the domestic grain trade can do. Its 146 pages of bond paper contain 13,745 expressions for present-day terms, and no two of them are near enough alike to cause confusion in the translation of messages. Bound in flexible leather. Price, \$3.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½x13½ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9¼x12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9½x12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

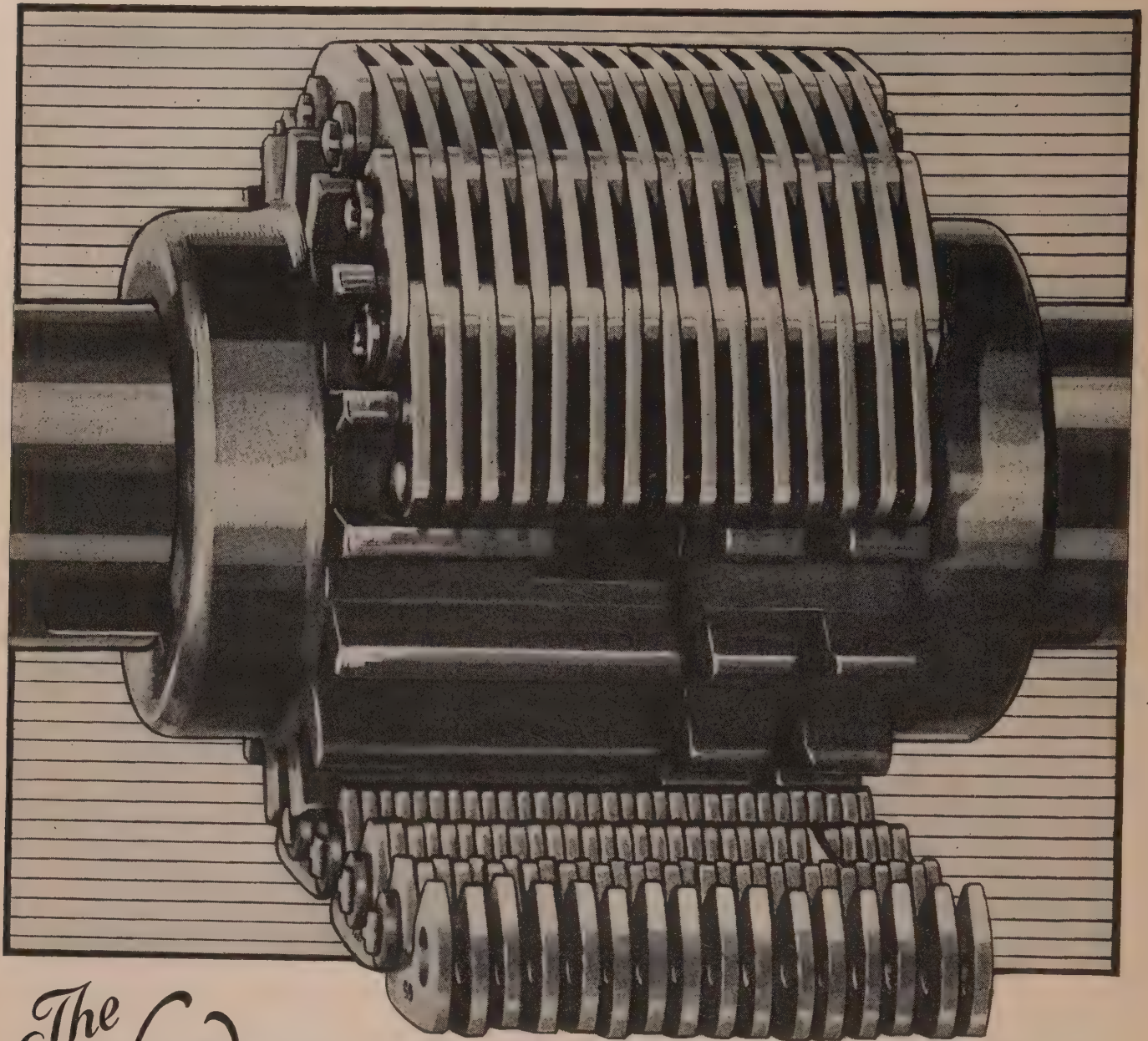
Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3½ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10½x15½ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25.

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



The New MORSE Flexible Coupling

MORSE
CHAIN CO.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send complete data on the new Morse Flexible Coupling to

Name

Position

Company

Address

City and State G.D.J.

SIMPLICITY is the keynote in the design of this new Morse Flexible Coupling. It consists merely of a Morse Silent Chain encircling two sprockets as shown. The guide groove in one sprocket holds chain in place while the other sprocket is free to float under the chain. The chain fits loosely enough on sprocket to take care of ordinary misalignment.

Simple design combined with the high efficiency and long life for which Morse Chains are noted, provides a coupling ideal for most requirements. Fill in the coupon for complete data.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

Branches in Principal Cities

Manufacturers of the Original Morse Rocker Joint Chain, the most widely used silent chain in the world.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 10, 1928.

SO MANY elevator fires start in the engine room the wonder is all such plants are not installed in a fire-proof building at least twenty feet from the elevator, then if it burns there is some chance of saving the elevator.

ELECTRIC MOTORS are being installed in so many new elevators each month we judge the time will not be far distant when all elevators will be so well equipped mechanically that the operator will do nothing but turn the switch.

THIEVES ARE making away with so much clover seed, timothy and other high priced field seeds as well as radio receiving sets that it is becoming very important that the possessors of such property protect them with heavy locks and bars or else employ night watchmen. One Indiana firm recently lost over \$3,000 worth of seed and many have lost their radio sets.

ALL COMPLAINT against grain inspection would cease if the inspectors would discontinue the placing of a grade designation on a sample, and simply content themselves with being a fact-finding corps of experts. The farmer, the buyer, the elevator man, the exporter and the miller are more interested in knowing exactly the factors found in the particular sample than in the balancing by the inspectors of the factors found. With a certificate stating all the findings of fact as to the quality of a sample the millers would be quite competent to determine the suitability of the grain for their use and the price they could afford to pay for it.

THE MANY new grain elevators of modern design which are being erected this year as reported in our news columns, indicate that country grain dealers expect to continue handling grain for some years to come even tho the future traders do turn to stocks.

SPECULATING WITH a corporation's money, even tho you are manager of that corporation, is a most dangerous practice, and as is clearly reflected by news items and court decisions in this number, those who have indulged in this practice invariably have come to grief.

FEED PLANTS have been installed in so many country elevators the amount of grain shipped to terminal markets has been materially reduced and most of the elevator operators are making more money by grinding it into feed than they did formerly by shipping it to market.

INDIANA COURTS do not seem to look with favor upon the wheat pools' contracts. As is noted elsewhere in this number the farmers who leased their lands to relatives in order to avoid the necessity of entrusting their grain to the pool for marketing is upheld by one of the local courts.

FAVORABLE WEATHER conditions have not only helped to cure new corn, but it has encouraged the gathering of that still remaining in the fields, and our readers are reporting with enthusiasm that they are handling the best crop of corn they ever saw. We are hoping they will have many more like it.

MEMBERSHIPS in the Chicago Board of Trade held by commission merchants of outside markets in order to obtain a reduction of 50% in the commissions on their Chicago orders will be sold if the price continues to soar. Profits in their memberships sold at present prices would bring a larger income if well invested than the 50% saving in commissions.

PROTEIN TESTS as a factor in grading may appeal to theorists, but practical grain handlers are appalled at the prospect of having a still greater number of grades to keep separate. In Canada now there are 1,700 grades of wheat. If the number of grades were doubled by adding the protein test no elevator would have enough bins to keep the different kinds separate.

GRAIN DUST explodes every now and then in a country elevator with some damage to the plant so that it is increasingly necessary for all elevator operators to exercise greater care in keeping down the dust and especially to avoid exposing a flame or spark to that dust when suspended in air. The explosion at Woodson, Ill., this month was quickly followed by a destructive fire.

FULLY ENCLOSED self-ventilated motors have gained the approval of so many of the mutual fire insurance companies that few elevator operators think of installing any other equipment because nobody wants to invite a fire and most of the owners of old-time motors are enclosing them with dust and fireproof housing so as to reduce the fire hazards to a minimum. All these precautions not only earn a lower rate for fire insurance, but help to prolong the usefulness of the plant.

DISCOUNTS whether too heavy or too light are not within the jurisdiction of any department of the Government. The adjustment of discounts rests solely with buyers and sellers. When they fail to agree they should refrain from further trades. It is a waste of time to refer such controversies to the Federal Supervisors as they deal only with grading rules and interpretations.

ONE ENCOURAGING sign of the times is that country elevator operators who are installing fifteen or twenty ton truck scales are providing ample drainage for their scale pits and covering the platform so as to protect the scale from wind, snow, ice and water. The better care given the scale the more reliable will be the weights obtained and the longer will be its life of usefulness.

ACCIDENTS IN moving machinery are of such frequent occurrence in elevators, we do not understand why elevator owners and employees do not voluntarily safeguard all moving machinery for the protection of themselves and visitors. The expense is not great, but the saving of lives and limbs is enormous. Just read over the various accidents reported in our news columns and you will have a double chill the next time you go near a moving belt.

THE ADVANTAGE of keeping vigilant watch over driveways and dumps is emphasized by the experience of a Lovington, Ill., elevator operator recently who found it necessary to fit up a block and tackle and employ a dozen men to remove a team of horses from his dump. Many elevator operators are now installing gratings over their dump openings and thereby preventing either horse or man falling into the dump.

ONE ENCOURAGING sign of improvements in country elevators is the raising of cupolas so as to increase the drop from the elevator head and thereby reduce the amount of shoveling necessary to deliver grain at points desired. The old-time elevator with its flat bottom bins and its back-breaking shoveling tasks is obsolete. It is so much easier and cheaper to transfer grain by machinery and hopper bottom bins that old-time equipment is decidedly unpopular.

MARKETING POOLS are recommended by Dr. F. B. Bomburger, chief of Maryland's State Dept. of Markets as the one true remedy for permanent farm relief. Funny how many mystical, impractical remedies the cranks are willing to prescribe for the farm failures. The successful farmers who use their heads as well as their hands resent the perpetual meddling by the agitators and political potboilers as is clearly reflected by the Kokomo, Indiana, farmer quoted in this number.

THE WAR TAX on trades in grain for future delivery should have been repealed with the close of the war. It has been continued simply because the cowardly congressmen suspected that the grain producers were in sympathy with the tax when in reality it is a tax on the marketing of their products. If the grain trade would present a united front in demanding relief from this unfair tax, it would not be necessary for traders to pass it on to the producers and consumers.

SHIPPERS WHO confine their dealing in organized markets to members of organized exchanges have every reason to expect fair treatment and fair arbitration of any differences which may arise and we are glad to say that seldom are they disappointed. Years ago tricky receivers and dishonest brokers organized new firms every time a new crop started to market, but the outside trade has come to recognize the great advantage of confining all dealings to members of the organized grain exchanges so the irresponsible fly-by-nights have little opportunity to conduct any business in the grain centers nowadays. No receiver can market grain advantageously for country shippers unless he has access to the public trading room of the local Exchange. It is folly to expect desirable service from any other.

Will You Help?

Every grain elevator operator fully appreciates the crying need for improved methods in the cash trade to the end that safer profits may be realized from the employment of his time, labor and facilities in marketing grain. But no individual can ever expect to bring about any real trade reforms without the co-operation of his brother dealers, and to attain this end he must join his trade association and contribute liberally to its support with both his time and money. The grain dealer who is not sufficiently interested in his business to join others in striving earnestly for the improvement of the conditions surrounding the trade surely cannot expect to attain any marked success.

The grain trade has many national problems that mean much to every individual dealer and unless all study these problems and pull together for their common relief and the general improvement of trade conditions, little can be done toward bringing about safer margins and surer profits. The grain dealer who just joins the association and takes no interest in the organization makes no advance, while the worker who joins enthusiastically in bringing about improved conditions for all members of the trade soon makes his association membership a real asset to his business.

The dealers who complain that they get nothing out of their trade association are generally those who put nothing into it. Some of them even neglect to attend the regular meetings and some of those who do go seldom contribute any suggestions for the good of the cause. Few fail to recognize the possible improvement to be obtained thru hearty co-operation, but contrary to their own business interests they neglect to give it.

We are hoping that the New Year will bring a marked improvement in the active support given the trade associations by grain dealers generally because the trade has greater need of real leadership today than for many years past. Many of the old-time workers who struggled so valiantly to bring about the improvement of trade conditions have dropped out or passed on that new recruits are needed to carry on. The grain trade today is in sore need of earnest champions, men of high ideals and courageous convictions who will help it to adopt safer methods and better practices.

The Kansas City Grading Conference.

All wheat shippers have suffered many losses during recent years because their shipments were graded "damaged" when they had not discovered it. It seems that by threatening to cancel licenses to inspect the Board of Review has developed a sense of sight, smell and touch in many of the terminal grain inspectors that is supersensitive, and they have graded much wheat that was only slightly discolored without any evidence of damage to the berry. The owner generally being many miles away has often been forced to submit to unjust classifications to his great loss.

The recent conference at Kansas City resolved that when the discoloration does not extend to the body of the wheat berry and no evidence of mold is found in the germ or the crease, it shall be classed as sound wheat. In other words, the delegates insist that the inspectors should judge a wheat's quality by its external appearance. While it may be well to try restricting the grading of wheat, the test of such practice on several crops will be necessary in order to establish its practicability. Sick wheat and heat damaged wheat are discoveries of recent years and it may be that in the due course of marketing experience these suspicions of wheat berry contagions may entirely disappear. However, the willingness of the head of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to carry out the wishes of the conference in grading this wheat is surely most encouraging.

Another phase of the conference was the motion requesting Mr. Besley to prepare a bulletin based on the various experiences of the federal grain supervisors with wheat odors. We suspect that the maker of that motion was somewhat ironical as it requests the Department clearly to indicate the line between musty and slightly sour wheat so that members of the trade as well as licensed inspectors may know when wheat should be graded No. 5 because of the various odors it carries to market. It seems very likely that shippers of all wheat will be put to the necessity of perfuming each shipment in order to befuddle inspectors with an over-developed sense of smell.

The handlers of wheat need nothing quite so much as sure relief from a superabundance of minor technicalities in the grading of their grain. The grading was placed under the supervision of the Dept. of Agriculture in the wild hope of attaining uniformity, but the quick changes which have been made robbed the service of all semblance of uniformity. The trade needs not only uniform rules, but uniform interpretation of those rules thruout the movement of each crop. The plan of Mr. Besley to outline any educational campaign which shall school dealers and producers in the grading, caring for and handling of grain is outside the province of the Department and is equally as great a task as grading grain uniformly for which the Grain Standards Act was enacted.

All grain dealers recognize the necessity of promulgating notices of changes in inspection or in rules publicly if all interested parties are now to be protected from unexpected losses. The practice of issuing instructions to some inspectors and not to all makes uniform grading impossible. The law forbids changes in the rules without ninety days' public notice and in order to be consistent it should forbid changes in the interpretation of the rules in any shorter time.

In Canada, as is clearly shown by a letter from its Chief Inspector in our department devoted to "Letters" this number, no change in grading are made after the crop starts to move to market. Frequent changes or changes without notice are sure to work a great injury to dealers who have shown their confidence in the inspection by buying grain on the basis of the federal grades. Changing grading without due notice to all interested parties would suggest that the supervisors are not convinced the change is justified.

Secret changes in the grading should not be permitted under any conditions. It is unfair to those buying and selling grain by grade and dishonest, because those using those grades are expecting one thing and being given another. If grain inspection is ever to regain the confidence of the members of the trade it must take on some semblance of stability and assure those dealing in grain by grade that changes will not be made without at least ninety days' public notice.

Stock Trading on Grain Exchanges?

Cash grain handlers are not at all interested in the purchase and sale of securities or other paper values on their own account or on commission, for which practical reason there is danger that if any grain exchange succeeds in making itself more a stock than a grain exchange the cash handlers of grain will pull out and start an independent exchange of their own.

The speculative traders in futures do have a common interest in stock trading and would find it profitable to hold membership in an exchange trading in both grain and stocks, but is their number great enough to support such an exchange? Only in two centers is it likely that combined grain and stock exchanges could be made successful, those are Chicago and Winnipeg.

Cash grain markets such as Milwaukee, Peoria, Omaha, New York, Buffalo, St. Louis, and even Minneapolis and Kansas City, can not hope to trade in stocks on the same floor to advantage, and may benefit most by aiding and encouraging the establishment of separate stock exchanges in these cities or aiding those already established. The volume of investment trading in stocks is too small to support many large exchanges, and the speculative trade, which is most important, always flows to the center that by reason of large volume affords the broadest market.

"HOW sweet and gracious,
even in common speech,
Is that fine sense
which men call courtesy;
Wholesome as air and genial as
the light,
Welcome in every clime as
breath of flowers;
It transmutes aliens into trusting
friends
And gives its owner passport
'round the globe."

Reorganization of the Washington Buros.

The present over-development of the marketing side of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture is a product of the war control of industry; and as marketing, is a purely commercial operation and has no proper place in an agricultural department.

The obstacle in the way of marketing studies by the Department of Agriculture is that it limits its activities to those marketing agencies in which farmers are members, while 95 per cent of the agricultural marketing is performed by middlemen, whose activities would come under the U. S. Department of Commerce, of which the president-elect was until recently the head.

The Department of Commerce must necessarily maintain agencies at home and abroad to further the interests of our mining industry, our fisheries, our manufacturers and exporters. With the Bureau of Agricultural Economics transferred from the Dept. of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce much wasteful duplication of effort would be done away with.

As at present conducted by the Dept. of Agriculture there is never any comparison of the economy of marketing grain by the co-operative companies, the pools or the independent dealers, since the Agriculture Department invariably confines its research to the financial statements of co-operative companies, when the middlemen handling 90 per cent of the crops are certainly entitled to whatever assistance the government can give.

The New Farm Relief Bill.

The new "Agricultural Surplus Control" bill, published in part elsewhere, bears the marks of careful revision by legislators versed in constitutional law, with a purpose to protect the U. S. Treasury. Certainly the McNary-Haugen bills have been before Congress a sufficient number of years to have flaws detected and remedied. Therefore it may be said the present bill is workable.

But the leaders in the American Farm Bureau Federation do not want the bill, since it keeps their hands out of the public crib. The price insurance plan, which is the leading principle in the bill, is to be carried out at the expense of the growers, who will be required thru their organizations to pay an adequate premium. There will be no equalization fee whereby the agitators could tax those farmers compulsorily who do not believe in price fixing.

The new bill authorizes the producers to form monopolies and provides the funds to buy up the surplus, and the pools, under the bill, can go as far as they like, at their own expense. They must buy in the open market, and necessarily will have to buy from the independent country elevator operator as well as from the co-operative or pool elevator. To make clear the new position of the producers under the bill it is as if the U. S. Steel Corporation were empowered to buy up all iron and steel and the raw materials of steel manufacture to make the domestic price high enough for a profit that would permit the ex-

portation of the surplus at a reduced price. The bill extends to farmers a privilege that big business would jump at.

The consumer is not now considered. He will not be heard from until he is pinched, and even then not unless it hurts.

"First Official Test."

It was proposed at the recent Kansas City conference that in the grading of grain moving from one market to another the first official test should be the final grading of the grain. The purpose being to eliminate all uncertainty surrounding gradings and tests made by inspectors in the second, third, fourth and fifth market.

The impracticability of such a suggestion is made clear when one stops to consider that many carloads of grain are shipped from Chicago to terminal markets on the Pacific and on the Atlantic. The time taken in getting grain from the market where the first official test was made to the last market where it was to be unloaded is a most important factor. The grain of some crops might stand such shipment without deterioration, but many of them would change materially.

It would not seem to be within the province of the inspectors or the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to say what grading shall be accepted in the sale or purchase of any grain. The time of the determination of the quality of the grain loaded should be left solely to the parties entering into the contract. Many shipments of grain have been misrouted and unduly delayed in transit to the great loss of the owner because grain does deteriorate, depending largely upon the percentage of dirt and moisture contained as well as upon the length of time it is stored in the box car. To attempt to say what grading shall be final is not within the province of any inspector of grain, because all admit it often deteriorates.

THE MISSISSIPPI river barge line which has been operated by the Government has much more down-river business offered it than it can handle, yet its managers in hope of attracting still more business have announced a reduction of the rate on grain from St. Louis to New Orleans to 12c per hundred pounds. Some Baltimore tax payers who do not look with favor on the barge line's increasing deficit have petitioned the I. C. C. to investigate the tariff so the barge rates may be doubled instead of reduced.

FARMERS OF Madison and Union Counties, Ohio, who live in town and rent their farms are shouting loudly at the politicians who have increased their taxes until now 26.4% of the cash rent collected goes for taxes. A survey of fifty cash-rented farms in these two counties by Prof. H. R. Moore of the Dept. of Rural Economics of the State Agriculture Experiment Station shows the average cash rent to be \$5.94 an acre, while the average tax was \$1.57 an acre. Tenant farming has never proved very profitable in any section of the land, and the landlords are lucky to have anything left after the tax-eaters get their share.

Manager Trading on Own Account

H. H. Sand, mgr. of the Aberdeen Farmers Equity Exchange, Aberdeen, S. D., was authorized by the company to buy and sell grain for future delivery as a hedge against grain stored with the company but shipped out.

On Nov. 17, 1919, Sand bought 7,000 bus. of May rye thru the Davies Co. at \$1.39½, and on Jan. 14, 1920, sold it at \$1.73. Claiming that 3,000 bus. was for his own account Sand had that part of the profit credited to him.

On Jan. 26, 1920, Sand ordered the purchase of 2,000 bus. May rye at \$1.65, which was sold Apr. 3, at \$1.80¾, all the profit of which was credited to Sand.

When the directors of the company learned of this four or five years later they claimed that these trades were for the account of the company.

On Apr. 26, 1920, two purchases of 1,000 bus. each of July rye were made, and later sold at a loss of \$200. The purchase appeared on the books of the commission firm in the name of Sand; the sale at a loss was in the name of the Equity Exchange.

The Equity Exchange brought suit against Sand and the Davies Co., to recover the profits, alleging conspiracy; and evidence was so conflicting the court let it to the jury which found in favor of the Equity. Davies and Sand took an appeal from the Circuit Court of Brown County to the Supreme Court of South Dakota, which on Oct. 17, 1928, affirmed the decision in favor of plaintiff Equity.—221 N. W. Rep. 597.

Shippers Should Be Preferred Creditors of Collecting Banks.

Weak banks have never hesitated to retain indefinitely the funds collected for distant merchants who sent them S/O Bs/L with drafts attached for collection and forwarding. The drawers of these drafts never intended that their collections should be retained by the bank at destination and treated as deposits. Many shippers have taken the precaution to stamp on their drafts that funds collected must be forwarded promptly and not be treated as deposits, but the banks in need of cash never hesitate to retain the funds of the shipper, and many of them have passed into the hands of the bank examiner and the shipper has been treated as a general creditor of the unknown bank at the destination to his great loss.

Many merchants have joined in a demand that Congress place a check on this sharp practice of the National banks and a bill is now pending in the lower house which merits the earnest support of every grain shipper. It is known as H. R. 13849 and provides that transferors for collection of negotiable instruments shall be preferred creditors of national banks where the negotiable instrument (a) is drawn against the delivery of an accompanying document of title relating to real or personal property, have been transferred to such bank; (b) has been transferred to such bank for collection and (c) has been collected, either in whole or in part by such bank.

Several millers' and grain dealers' ass'ns have heartily endorsed the bill, but unless an active campaign is soon instituted by the sufferers, the short session of Congress will have passed into history without taking any action on the much needed legislation.

The 1928 National Corn Husking Contest was won by Walter Olson, Rio, Ill. He averaged 26.62 bushels every eighty minutes, with the highest speed of 27.8 bushels. Olson won the Illinois state championship.

Controlling rust by sulphur dusting is announced as being effective; yields many times paying for the cost of dusting. Airplane dusting is likewise effective, upon which further experiments are to be conducted by the Dominion government in western Canada.

There comes a time in nearly every business man's life when he makes the discovery that in the interest of his general well-being and his success, he should order what he wants from life, instead of fitting himself into the table d'hôte conception of other men's minds.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Approved Electric Light Bulbs

Grain Dealers Journal: What kind of electric light bulbs are approved for use in the dusty places in grain elevators to avoid the dust explosion hazard should one of them accidentally break? Where are these obtainable and about what do they cost? We understand insurance companies and state inspectors have preferences for certain types that eliminate this hazard.—J. B. Blissard, The Farmers Grain Co., Gibson City, Ill.

Ans.: The local electrician who is employed to install the equipment can advise with regard to the kinds that are available of the numerous vapor and dust-proof globes manufactured.

Three classes are made, each costing about the same, one fastening to the ceiling, one to the end of a pipe and the third hanging free.

These dust, vapor and explosion-proof globes are all substantially made and comply with the underwriters' requirements.

Among the leading kinds are the "Condulet," made by the Crouse-Hinds Co., and the "New-guard," made by the V. & V. Fittings Co. These cost about \$1 each wholesale and \$1.50 retail. Some are fitted with wire guards extra, costing up to \$4 each, complete.

Ordinary bulbs, such as "Mazdas," are used inside of these vapor proof globes. Some gas filled bulbs, such as nitrogen, get very hot and are undesirable.

Wants Bonded Indemnity Form

Grain Dealers Journal: Please advise where I can get a bonded indemnity form which can be used in lieu of the freight bill when the freight bill has been lost and claim is to be made against a car. Please forward sample.—F. W. McLaughlin, Farmers Elevator Co., Ashland, Ill.

Ans.: A duplicate freight bill may be had from the local agent, which will serve the purpose in filing for claim for shortage, overcharge, etc.

A letter guaranteeing the railroad company that it will not lose the freight charges, accompanying the claim, is usually considered ample in filing claim.

Should the railroad desire to become disagreeable and refuse to accept this personal guaranty, form No. 9 Bond, as shown on page 542 of the 1927 edition of Freight Traffic Red Book, which can be supplied by any Surety company, and must be obtained from it for the reason that the railroads require forms acceptable to themselves, will be ample. This form is also available from the National Surety Co., Chicago, which specializes in such insurance.

The Indemnity Agreement, form No. 10, of the same text is a form which does not require issuance from any surety company, altho the railroad may protest acceptance to delay payment of claim.

It reads as follows:

Form No. 10.
Indemnity Agreement.

Date

File No.

We, the undersigned, being unable to produce or supply the

covering the shipment hereinafter described, do hereby indemnify and save it, and other interested carriers, if any, harmless from and against any damage in any way whatsoever connected therewith or arising therefrom. The

{ Original Paid Freight Bill }
{ Original Bill of Lading }

cannot be produced for the following reason

{ Original Paid Freight Bill }
{ Original Bill of Lading }

Description of Shipment.

Articles From

Consignee At

Date Car No. & Initial Via

Freight Bill Pro. No. Date
Issuing Railroad
Bill of Lading No. Date
Issuing Railroad
(Signed)
(Address)

Ridding Oats of Bran Bug

Grain Dealers Journal: What insecticide would you recommend for the complete extermination of bran bugs in oats, and where may same be obtained?—J. H. Owens, Lee Lockwood Grain, Inc., De Moines, Ia.

Ans.: Chlorpicrin is the most effective, safest, cheapest and quickest fumigant available for the above or other fumigation uses. While bran bugs do not injure the kernel or other qualities of oats, they do cause heating and other detracting factors. An elevator, a bin, or a carload may be quickly treated with chlorpicrin (Larvacide).

Terms of Sale Disputed?

Grain Dealers Journal: On the morning of July 18, 1928, K., a grain-buyer from a nearby city, came to our office and spent about two hours visiting with me. During that period he personally inspected and examined a car of wheat we were loading. He told me he would like to buy the car to resell to a mill at Oswego or Ft. Scott. I told him I preferred to ship it direct to market on account of the moisture. He replied the moisture would make no difference as the mill would have plenty of time to dry it out before milling it and that he would buy the wheat without any regard to its moisture. With that definite understanding I sold him the car.

The understanding was entirely verbal, there being nothing in writing signed by either party. That afternoon he telephone me instructing me to send the car to the Goodlander Mills at Ft. Scott and to send a second car there also made up of wheat which he also inspected that morning, stating in his telephone conversation that he was buying the second car under the same exception in regard to moisture that he had the first car. On the morning of July 20th, 1928, he called me by telephone, told me the cars had arrived at Ft. Scott and had been accepted by the Goodlander Mills there to which he had previously directed me to ship the cars. I asked what they graded and he said he did not know as the inspector had taken the sample and gone. I asked him if the mill had inspected the cars and he said it had and would take the wheat.

That afternoon I received from him a confirmation of the purchases, copies of which are inclosed, which did not contain the provision of our agreement relative to moisture. I did not call his attention to this or return the confirmations corrected because of the telephone conversation of that morning. The next day he said the mill was complaining about the moisture in the wheat and wanted one cent per bushel for running it. I said that would be all right with me as long as they were taking the wheat. He said they would sure take the wheat. On July 23d, 1928, I sold him another car of wheat and in our conversation about that he again told me that the two cars shipped on the 18th to the Goodlander Mills had been accepted.

These cars arrived at the mill at Ft. Scott July 20. The mill held the cars 4 days before rejecting them. When they finally did reject them they sent them to Kansas City where they sold on the market at a considerable loss due to the damage to the wheat by being held 4 days and to a drop in the market. We were not notified of the rejection of the wheat until the 24th, which was 4 days after the wheat had arrived at the mill at Ft. Scott on the 20th so that we had no opportunity to minimize the loss.

K. now contends the cars were too wet to go to store or mill and denies our agreement that the moisture was not to enter into the contract. He demands repayment of the approximately \$1,000 difference between the amount we received for the wheat and the amount the wheat was finally sold for on the Kansas City market.

It is our contention that since this wheat

purchased by K. after personal inspection by him and under the agreement concerning the moisture, we are not liable to him and that even if there was no such agreement the delay in handling the cars at Ft. Scott would give us the right to recover for the loss due to the drop in the market and the damage of the wheat occasioned by the delay.—W. B. Johnson, mgr. Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n, Mound Valley, Kan.

Ans.: The confirmation does not affect the transaction, as it was not signed and returned by the other party. The statement at the close of the confirmation that "Failure to return this confirmation signed will be considered an acceptance of same," is of no force or effect.

This is an oral contract made good by delivery, and either party has the privilege of presenting proof in court as to what his understanding was. When, as in this case, the facts are in dispute the court always leaves it to the jury to decide whether the contract was as contended by plaintiff or defendant.

Proof that the buyer inspected the car before purchase makes it a sale by sample instead of by grade and it becomes immaterial what the grading of the car was at that or at any time subsequently. The buyer bought a car of "wheat" and got it. We do not understand that the buyer claims the car shipped to him was not the same car he looked at.

If drafts were not up to full contract price seller can hold buyer for the balance due, based on outturn weights.

Why Give Chlorpicrin Preference?

Grain Dealers Journal: On page 508 of Oct. 25 number C. S. Laird inquires about a weevil and rat exterminator, and the Journal gives the name of the Furniture Fumigation Co., representing Innis, Speiden & Co., distributors and manufacturers, respectively, of Larvacide.

I should like to know why chlorpicrin (Larvacide) is given preference over other similar commodities now on the market.—C. C. Crawford, Ida Grove, Iowa.

Ans.: Chlorpicrin (Larvacide) is particularly recommendable for the following reasons: It is not explosive and non-inflammable; using it does not invalidate the insurance policy; the hazard of endangering human lives is as close to nil as possible, and away ahead of anything else offered for fumigation today; it is the safest fumigant. A thoro fumigation with Larvacide will be found to be the most effective, thus requiring fewer fumigations; it is the cheapest; it is the easiest applied; it will not taint flour, leave an odor in grain or anything else around the elevator, nor does it affect the germination or milling quality of milling grains and seeds; it can be used for exterminations or fumigations of any and every kind, including weevil and rats, all forms of animal, vegetable and mineral life, bacteria, fungus, insect, pest, vermin and whatever other forms of infestation are common to grain elevators, mills and warehouses.

Charge of \$6.30 for Delay in Surrendering B/L?

Grain Dealers Journal: There has been a new matter come up on railroad shipments. If we do not deliver the B/L within 24 hours after the arrival of the car, we are assessed a penalty charge of \$6.30. We would like to know whether or not this is legal and whether or not it can be collected by law if it is fought out in court.

Another matter we want to be advised about is whether or not demurrage as collected by the railroad would be legal and could be collected in court if one can show that they used every means possible to unload.—Shultz Seed Co., Olney, Ill.

Ans.: This charge is nothing new. It has long been in the reconsignment rules, but some railroad station agents are just now becoming aware of the fact, and are enforcing it.

Under the reconsignment rules on cars held for surrender of B/L \$6.30 is charged if the B/L is surrendered subsequent to 24 hours after notice of arrival.

Demurrage charges assessed according to tariff are due the same as freight and can not be escaped by suit.

Rule 8 of the National Car Demurrage Rules makes allowance for weather interference with loading or unloading. When the condition of the weather during any part of the free time is such as to make it impossible for men or teams to work at loading or unloading, or impossible to place freight in cars or to move it from cars without serious injury to the freight, or because of high water or snowdrifts it is impossible to get to the cars the free time will be extended until a total of 48 hours free from such interference have been allowed. If

more time is needed claim must be presented in writing to the station agent within 30 days after the demurrage bill is rendered. In case of bunching more free time is allowed.

Conference on Grading of Musty Wheat.

[Continued from column 3]

proposed new regulation under separate cover to each organization.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.—The helpful attitude and cooperative spirit evidenced by the Federal Grain Supervision led to the suggestion that this conference be considered a permanent com'te for the purpose of contact with the department, and upon motion it was voted that it should be considered a permanent organization and the chairman empowered to call the conference together whenever in his judgment occasion requires it.

Adjourned sine die.

E. W. Taylor Chosen Pres. of Omaha Exchange.

E. W. Taylor has been chosen by the new board of directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange to head the administration of its affairs during the ensuing year. Himself a member of the board of directors for the past four years his fellow directors have no doubt of his ability to fill the office of president acceptably.

At the early age of 19 Mr. Taylor became identified with the grain business, at Mason City, Ia., in a country grain elevator. His ability won him promotion in the various affiliated companies of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., until at present he holds the office of president of the corporation with which he became connected 28 years ago. A portrait of Mr. Taylor is reproduced in the engraving herewith.



E. W. Taylor, Omaha, Neb.,
Pres.-elect Gran Exchange.

Conference on Grading of Musty Wheat.

A meeting was held at Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 4, growing out of complaints made by E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, against the grading down of wheat on account of ground odor and discoloration of the germ end of the berry.

At the earlier meeting held Nov. 9 the question was found so difficult of solution that a large com'te was named, including representatives of the

Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n,
Kansas State Agricultural College,
Kansas Farmers Union,
Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n,
Grain Dealers National Ass'n,
Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept.,
Missouri State Grain Inspection Dept.,
Southwestern Millers League,
Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo.,
St. Joseph Grain Exchange,
Omaha Grain Exchange,
Board of Trade of Chicago,
St. Louis Merchants Exchange,
Salina Board of Trade,
Hutchinson Board of Trade,
Wichita Board of Trade, and
Enid Board of Trade.

The com'te, with others, held a lengthy session Dec. 4, with J. S. Hart, formerly Chief Kansas State Grain Inspector, in the chair.

H. J. Besley, chief of the grain division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, spoke in part, as follows:

There is no room for differences between the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the organized grain trade on the point of what constitutes damaged kernels. It is desired therefore that the standing com'te of the Southwest advise the Department as to its opinion on the question, "What should constitute damaged kernels for the purpose of grading hard winter wheat under the present official grade?"

It is the opinion of the Department that this whole question is one which must be answered on the basis of fact. The Department has done a large amount of investigational work on this question and desires to present its findings to the com'te and at the same time desires the com'te's practical knowledge and advice as to how best the situation may be met satisfactory to all interests from the standpoint of commercial inspection and grading.

"Sick Wheat" Invented by the Federal Supervision.

The present official standards for wheat provide for a certain maximum percentage of "damaged kernels" for each numerical grade. It has been contended by the trade that the federal supervision's interpretation as to what constitutes "damaged kernels" for the purpose of the application of the standards, has been so technical and strict as to result in unnecessarily lowering the grade, resulting in greatly excessive discounts in the prices and corresponding losses to the shipper and producer.

The general opinion of the inspectors and of the trade was that sick wheat was unknown until about three years ago, at which time the federal grain supervision had given notice that such wheat was to be considered damaged wheat, contrary to the general practice and understanding prior to that time.

After a somewhat lengthy discussion of sick or germ damaged wheat and the resultant loss to the farmer and country shipper, the following resolution was adopted by the Com'te and was approved by Mr. Besley of the Bureau:

Sick or germ damaged wheat.—Wheat of this type damage shall be graded as follows:

Where wheat shows a discoloration of the germ, and the discoloration does not extend back to the body of the berry, and no evidence of mold is found in the germ or the crease of the berry, then the wheat shall be placed in the class with sound wheat. The external appearance of the berry shall be taken as the conclusive evidence in interpreting the standards as to damaged wheat.

Must or Other Odors.

On account of the present day method of harvesting and marketing wheat in the Southwest, a considerable amount of wheat arrives at terminal markets carrying odors of various kinds and descriptions and in all degrees. While the present standards state that wheat which is musty or slightly sour shall be graded No. 5 hard wheat, still the representatives of

the grain trade contend that in the inspection and grading of the Southwestern wheat a great deal of wheat containing ground odor, straw odor, weed odor, bin odor, etc., has been graded No. 5 hard when in fact such odors were not damaging to the wheat and under the standards should not be graded No. 5 hard, but would be entitled to the grade of No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, or No. 4 wheat, depending on the other grading factors.

After much discussion the motion was presented and adopted that Mr. Besley of the federal grain supervision be requested to prepare a bulletin based on its various experiments on the subject of various wheat odors, clearly marking the line between musty and slightly sour wheat which should be graded No. 5 hard and other wheat containing the so-called ground odor, straw odor, bin odor and weed odor.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.—Mr. Besley presented the outline of a plan to promote educational work with the producers and the country grain dealers in the grading, caring for, and handling of grain through the extension departments of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Colleges of several states, and asked for an expression from the conference as to the advisability of such a plan. Upon motion it was voted to be the sense of the Committee that Mr. Besley's plan should be endorsed.

Weevily Wheat.

Mr. Besley said: The present standards for wheat provide that wheat containing live weevil shall be graded according to the standards applicable to such wheat if it did not contain live weevil and that there shall be added to and made a part of the grade designation the word "weevily."

The department has recently received a protest in which the claim is made that wheat graded as weevily is being unduly discounted. The department has been asked to investigate this claim and to take whatever steps may be necessary to remedy the situation. In the opinion of the department this is a matter entirely outside its jurisdiction and properly so.

FOR IDENTICAL INSTRUCTION TO ALL INSPECTION OFFICES.—The conference considered the representation of the state inspection departments that because of the failure of the Federal Supervision Department to promulgate its instructions as to grades and methods of grading to all inspection departments and to the trade simultaneously, the trade and the inspection departments have been obliged to work under old instructions at some points while different instructions prevail at other points. After discussion it was, upon motion,

Resolved, that the department should be requested to promulgate such instructions and information simultaneously to all inspection departments and interested trade organizations through their several secretaries, to which Mr. Besley readily assented.

TEST AT FIRST MARKET TO BE FINAL.—Mr. Besley presented draft of a proposed new regulation concerning the inspection and grading of intermarket grain movements, and requested that the sentiment of the organizations with reference to the adoption of the proposed regulation be determined.

This regulation in substance, it is believed, would simplify grading of grain as it is proposed to permit the first official test to be final, thereby eliminating the uncertainties surrounding numerous tests by various inspectors, who heretofore have not been in accord.

After discussion, upon motion, it was voted that owing to the importance of the proposed regulation action should not be taken by the conference at this time but the Chairman was instructed to present the matter to each organization represented for an expression of their views and communicate the result to Mr. Besley. The Chairman will forward a copy of the

[Continued in column 1]

"Do it now" is a hackneyed phrase, but it tells the easiest, surest method of disposing of hard work.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Canada Makes No Change in Grading Between Harvests

Grain Dealers Journal: No changes are made in the rules governing grading of grain after the standard samples are established each year. These samples are established at as early a date as it is possible to get proper and representative samples from all sections of the Prairie Provinces.—Yours truly, Jas. D. Fraser, Chief Grain Inspector, Board of Grain Commissioners, for Canada, Winnipeg.

Oats Value Destroyed by Change in Grading

Grain Dealers Journal: We are much interested in your editorial on "Changing the Grading Between Harvests," and sincerely hope it will come to the attention of the Federal Board of Review. We were hit rather hard on some of our oats several months ago. We had bot them as No. 2 White, but could not load them out as such because of the change in grade. We appreciate your attention to the destructive practice and hope the agitation results in a lot of good.—Sterling Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

How to Load and Trim Cars for Best Inspection

Grain Dealers Journal: The first thing is to see that your cars are properly cleaned out before loading. This may not cause any bad results in inspection, but will reduce the loss in weight at destination, as there will be some grain left in dirty car.

Many shippers are careless and indifferent in loading good and inferior grain in the same car. Grain should be thoroly mixed before or while loading to get best inspection results, as improper loading does not mean good inspection results. My practice has been to mix thoroly all grains while loading and also load the middle of the car first in gravity loading unless grain is recleaned. This will prevent dirt and light grain lodging in the center of car, where most samples are drawn for inspection, and will enable the sampler to get a better sample for inspection.

A great mistake in loading is some shippers make a deliberate attempt to conceal inferior quality of grain by loading same in end or bottom of car and hide it with good grain. You may get away with it once in awhile, but I would advise you not to practice this kind of loading as it will usually cause you some grief, and loss. A plugged car is subject to be inspected and graded to the poorest sample in the car, so don't practice this method of loading to get the best inspection results.

Now that we have our car loaded another important thing is the trimming of the car. Each car should be leveled off as evenly as possible to give the sampler a chance to get a fair average sample of the car which will mean best inspection results.

I find that cars well mixed in loading and well trimmed get the best of inspection results.

In billing out cars loaded with light weight grain as to capacity, make notation on your B/L "Loaded to full visible capacity," and this

will protect you from paying freight on marked capacity of the car.—W. E. Kitzmiller, mgr., Farmers Elevator & Supply Co., Van Orin, Ill.

Is "Scabby" Barley Being Uniformly Graded?

Grain Dealers Journal: It will take no great stretch of the imagination to figure out that if it is insisted that "scabby" barley is continually graded sample in Chicago and Milwaukee, and as heretofore in other markets, shipments will find their way thereto from territory ordinarily shipping to Chicago and Milwaukee. A change in grading at this time of the year is entirely out of order.

If exporters do not want to buy Chicago or Milwaukee barley, they do not have to do so. The fact remains they will buy it at a price. If the exporters do not want to buy the Chicago and Milwaukee barley, there is no reason for depressing the market with their present grades to our domestic buyers at the expense of the American farmer, who is far from being satisfied with prices as they are.—Arthur J. Riebs, The Riebs Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Oklahoma Mills Being Cleaned Up.

Grain Dealers Journal: There are a number of flour mills in this state that are desirous of having their plants sanitary and free from infestation. When requests come from these mills the department has been co-operating with this object in view. Where the mills were found not to be up to par from the standpoint of cleanliness, best remedial measures were suggested.

In cases where the insect infestations were found to be most severe it was invariably in mills of older construction or where the housekeeping was obviously not being done well.

Where the owners were desirous of cleaning up their plants and destroying the insects, either heat or hydrocyanic acid gas has given satisfactory results.—G. A. Bieberdorf, ass't entomologist, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, School of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla.

Record Radio Serial Number

Grain Dealers Journal: I note from your columns that a number of radios are reported stolen as regularly as your good publication is issued.

As a remedy for this situation I would recommend that every grain dealer purchasing a radio, whether it be a Radiola or otherwise, locate the serial number of his particular set and keep a duplicate record thereon, one in his vault at the office and one, either at the bank in his safety deposit vault, or at home.

All of a series of radio sets may look alike, but no two have the same serial number, and "local talent," who seem to be accused of this thievery, rarely would have the presence of mind of altering same for the very reason that we've found that even "professional" thieves don't bother to alter serial numbers. Altering numbers, of course, is made necessarily difficult because of the thinness of the metal, of its sensitive part beneath, and of detection of anything irregular by "service" dealers.

Now, in the event a grain dealer's radio is stolen, and local talent is suspected, all the grain dealer has to do is to offer a reward of say \$10 to \$25, depending upon the initial value of the set, giving the serial number. He'll find that in 99 out of 100 cases, someone will discover the lost set and turn it in for the reward.

Radios, being a necessary business accessory, are, and should be insured, along with the elevator, etc.—J. P. Jeter, Radio Corporation of America, Chicago, Ill.

Grain Dealers National Picks Convention Dates.

The first three business days of the week of Oct. 13 were just chosen by the Board of Directors of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n as the dates for the thirty-third annual meeting.

Peoria, the meeting place, was selected at Boston in September.

Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria's newest and most luxurious hostelry, is to be headquarters.

New England Grain Dealers To Meet in Boston

A pre-Christmas celebration, marking the second annual meeting of the New England Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n, will be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass., on Dec. 20, commencing at ten in the morning.

The forenoon and afternoon sessions will be devoted to business sessions. The annual banquet is slated for the evening.

Every grain dealer in New England is invited, and cannot help benefit by the program, which will particularly concern itself with trends and tendencies of the business, today.

Europe's largest grain elevator and warehouse was lately completed in Budapest. Up-to-date equipment went into this 30,000 ton elevator, with 100 tons an hour handling capacity.

Export debentures, or the issuance of debentures to farmers or handlers of their products which could be used for the payment of import duties, is being urged by the National Grange, these to serve as a bounty on agricultural exports. Would the increase in production as the result of this premium depress the market more than the value of the premium?

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Dec. 11-13. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota at Mitchell, S. D.

Dec. 18. Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Business meeting only.

Dec. 20. New England Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.

Jan. 23-25. Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, silver anniversary convention, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Feb. 5-7. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, at Joliet, Ill.

Feb. 5-7. North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n 18th Annual Convention, Fargo, No. Dak.

Feb. 13-14. Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, place to be announced later.

Feb. 19-20. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants semi-annual meeting, Binghamton, N. Y.

Feb. 19-21. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, place to be announced later.

Feb. 19-21. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn., headquarters Hotel West.

1929, Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Wichita, Kan.

Oct. 14-16.—Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Oct. 14-16.—Terminal Grain Weighmasters' National Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Oct. 14-16.—Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Congress' Calendar Full of Detrimental Proposals.

Following is a list of public bills and resolutions on the calendars of the two Houses of Congress at the opening of the second session, Dec. 3, having been carried over from the first session.

S. J. Res. 61. To provide for an agricultural day. Passed Senate March 2. Reported to House May 3.

S. 1093. To prevent the sale of cotton and grain in future markets. Reported to the Senate March 7.

S. 2149. Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate all phases of crop insurance. Passed Senate May 16.

S. 2864. To establish the standard of weights and measures for flours, semolina, hominy, grits and meals and all commercial feeding stuffs. Reported to Senate March 6.

S. 3845. To prohibit predictions of cotton or grain prices by any government official or publication. Passed Senate May 11.

S. 4411. To amend the cotton futures act. Reported to Senate May 23.

H. R. 9040. To establish the standard of weights and measures for grain products. Passed House Feb. 29.

H. R. 12687. To establish a federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce. Reported to House April 5.

H. R. 13646. For the regulation of transactions on cotton futures exchanges. Reported to House May 11.

S. 1414. To regulate transactions on future exchanges in cottonseed oil. Reported to Senate February 17.

S. J. Res. 59. For adjustment and payment of certain claims of grain elevators and grain firms. Passed Senate April 4. Reported to House April 26.

H. J. Res. 194. For the payment of certain claims of grain elevators and grain firms. Reported to House April 9.

S. J. Res. 99. To amend the joint resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to take action relative to adjustments in the rate structure of common carriers. Passed Senate May 16.

H. R. 12620. To authorize the unification of carriers engaged in interstate commerce. Reported to House April 13.

S. 656. Amending Section 15a of the interstate commerce act, as amended, regarding short lines. Passed by the Senate with an amendment March 6.

H. R. 14821 is a bill in Congress by Kemp of Louisiana appropriating \$1,500 for a market news service for a strawberry market reporting office at Hammond, La.

H. R. 14940, by Cannon, is a bill to establish a federal farm board to aid in the disposition of the surplus crops.

H. R. 14936, by Fulmer, is a bill appropriating \$15,000,000 for the purchase of seed, feed and fertilizers for farmers in the crop failure areas of the United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Millers' Club telegraphed district congressmen to prevent reduction of appropriation of \$17,000 requested for scientific study of flour mill insect biology to \$5,000, as recommended by the budget director. Milling interests were represented at a meeting held before the agricultural sub-committee on appropriations.

Protein Laboratory Bill Up Jan. 16

The bill to amend the Grain Standards Act by inserting a new section providing for licensing and establishing laboratories for making determinations of protein in wheat and oil in flaxseed will be the subject of hearing Jan. 16, 17 and 18 before the House Com'ite on Agriculture.

This is the bill of Rep. Burtress of Grand Forks, N. D., H. R. 106, the purpose being, among others, to give federal supervision over such inspectors, whether employees of state agencies, schools, or institutions, or whether private chemists or employed by private laboratories, desiring to make tests to determine protein content of wheat or the oil content of flax.

This law would necessitate the employment of another army of lazy bureaucrats to inspect, regulate and supervise all laboratories making protein tests and the expense would be a burden upon the grain.

Barley Conference Held in Chicago

At the instance of the Department of Grain Supervision, a barley grading conference was held in Chicago, on Dec. 7. One delegate from each interested and organized body was permitted admission.

As such a group assembled only for the purpose of discussion and to make recommendations, no definite action was taken, however, it can be presumed, that, as at the Kansas City conference on musty or odorous wheat, held Dec. 4, all, no doubt, agreed that the grain standards should not be lowered.

Perhaps, as in the Kansas City meeting, a more definite line on odors that could be readily conveyed back to the country trade was requested, as well as a more definite interpretation on some other barley factors more recently before the trade.

A full report should be released before the first of the year.

A Farmer of Long Experience Proposes Real Relief.

Ezra Jackson, octogenarian, Civil war veteran, former county commissioner, successful farmer and community character, was in Kokomo, Ind., recently. In a call at the Tribune office, he talked with twinkling eyes regarding a bill which he said he had prepared and which he would introduce in Congress. This bill, he declared with a chuckle, would solve the farm problem in the United States.

Questioned regarding his legislative measure, Ezra whimsically remarked that it provides for the pensioning and deporting of all farm relief agitators and experts.

"All the farm industry in this country needs," said Ezra, "is to get rid of the quacks and self-seeking farm specialists and self-appointed farm saviors, who are forever trying to interfere with us folk who want to work and who get along all right as long as we are left alone. Most of us know enough about handling crops and live stock, and about marketing them, to blunder along and not only make a living but a little money besides, if we are not bothered so much by a lot of birds like this 'Bill' Settle, who are forever trying to tell us that there is something wrong with the way the government treats agriculture and who are trying to get themselves appointed to run the job.

"Of course it wouldn't be right to go after them like we go after other farm pests—try to kill 'em off—but we ought to find some way to get rid of 'em. That's what this bill of mine is designed to do. We don't want 'em to starve or otherwise suffer, so I'm proposing to pension 'em. I'm tacking onto my bill a provision that, after they have been pensioned,

they shall be deported. I just want to get 'em so far away that we won't have to listen to 'em or read about 'em. What I mean is, my bill is for the abatement of a bunch of nuisances."

Com'ite Considers Farm Relief

Representative Haugen of Northwood, Ia., chairman of the House Com'ite on Agriculture, said Dec. 6, that his com'ite had discussed the farm relief legislative situation without coming to a final conclusion as to a program.

Mr. Haugen had nothing to say about the equalization fee. He said:

There is a real division of sentiment among the real friends of farm relief. Many think the matter should go over until the next meeting of Congress; others think it might be taken up and acted upon at this session; that Congress should pass it now or pass it later; and that it should be coordinated with the tariff later.

There was no agreement upon any procedure, for the present at least. The com'ite considered the conditions in the other branch of Congress, and other circumstances in connection with farm relief, including, of course, the shortness of the present session.

There is, as everybody knows, a bill that has been formulated in the other branch of Congress and is now in com'ite over there. I refer to the bill introduced by the chairman of the Senate Com'ite on Agriculture (Mr. McNary). That bill, however, was not considered or discussed at this meeting of our com'ite. There was no action taken or agreed upon with respect to any measure today.

My opinion is that the McNary bill does not go far enough. We want to make the tariff effective and that is a defect in that bill.

Bill to Raise Duty

A bill was introduced in the House, Dec. 3, by Rep. Williamson of Rapid City, S. D., providing a duty of 8c per pound on alfalfa seed; that no drawback shall be allowed on wheat imported into the United States for milling; that linseed oil mixtures shall pay 3.3c per pound. This will do away with the present duty of 25% ad valorem on mixtures of linseed with vegetable oils, under which soy and linseed oil mixed have been coming in from Holland at 11c per gallon, while the duty on straight linseed oil is 24¼c per gallon.

Barley Never Should Be Fed Straight

Barley *never* should be fed straight, that is with no other ingredient, as fully explained by Sleeter Bull, noted authority of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, who shows that barley fed with nothing else forms a pasty substance that is most difficult to digest. Then why should the German feeders give their hogs this American barley with nothing else.

In previous years, new crop barley has always been mixed with old crop barley, but this year European old stocks were depleted.

Amsterdam's Barley Protest Void

The Union of Cheesemakers in Holland requested the Dutch minister of agriculture to issue an absolute prohibition against imports of No. 2 American barley, or else introduce a system of quarantine by testing all parcels before delivery.

Hog feeders continue to buy this barley, states the protest, despite warnings; also large lots are already in these channels. Further, any barley contracted for must be accepted. Shipments refused at Bremen are finding a market in Holland.

The Dutch minister has, however, since announced that the tests made on this American No. 2 barley proved that it contained no ingredients injurious to health and that no evidence was found which could prove any relation between the death and disease of hogs and the barley which was fed them. It is agreed the barley develops a mold more easily than usual and that the meal manufactured may have a disagreeable smell, but this is not enough on which to prohibit importations.

Farm Relief Proposed by a Milling Company

The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has sent a letter to various government officials suggesting a plan of farm relief.

Farmers would be relieved the company states, "if the government will subsidize half the capacity of exporting mills, and turn the exportable surplus of wheat into flour for exportation, instead of exporting the raw material. The milling to be done, according to the grade or grades established by the administrator, on a cost basis, plus a reasonable profit. The flour to be marketed by the administrator, or by the miller under the government's direction to his own established trade at the prices ruling in the foreign markets, for account of the government."

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Philo, Ill., Dec. 7.—We have enjoyed a good movement on corn and about 50% of the crop has already been shipped.—T. P. McCormick, Philo Grain Co.

Philo, Ill., Dec. 7.—Our corn showed average yields of well around 45 bus. per acre. The quality is much better than usual.—J. C. Trost, J. C. Trost & Co.

Ridge Farm, Ill., Dec. 8.—Quality of corn is good, but yields are smaller than was expected, running only about 35 bus. to the acre on the average.—H. Brock-Jones.

Harristown, Ill., Dec. 1.—Corn is pretty good. Yields are running all the way from 30 to 80 bus. per acre and the quality is excellent.—J. R. Davis, Beall Grain Co.

Osbornville, Ill., Nov. 26.—The new corn crop is of excellent quality and is giving yields averaging about 45 bus. per acre.—C. L. Scoggins, Mt. Auburn & Osbornville Grain Co.

Sidney, Ill., Dec. 7.—Corn quality is good. Moisture alone grades it down to No. 4 and we have had some No. 3. Yields are averaging about 45 bus. per acre.—L. H. Blankenbaker, Rich & Blankenbaker.

Yanka (Brainard p.o.), Neb., Nov. 30.—Our crops were only fair. The wheat averaged about 15 bus. to the acre and corn about 25 bus. The oats crop was about normal.—Farmers Grain Co. of Yanka, J. J. Zah, mgr.

Mount Auburn, Ill., Nov. 26.—Corn is in great shape and we are expecting it to grade mostly No. 4 after the frosts of the past couple of nights. Yields are averaging over 40 bus. per acre.—A. L. Hight, Hight & Cline, Inc.

Woodyard (Chrisman p. o.), Ill., Dec. 8.—Movement of ear corn from the fields is about over. We are receiving the final run now. Farmers show some disposition to crib.—Oscar Jones, Henry C. Woodyard Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 5.—Rainfall was light during the week ending Dec. 4, but heavy in the extreme south. There were some measurable snows in the west and northwest counties. Winter wheat is progressing nicely; its condition is good to excellent. Corn husking is about finished in some sections of the state. Muddy fields have delayed the work in places.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Kingman, Ind., Nov. 26.—Very short corn crop here. Small wheat crop; but growing crop looks good.—John Reichard.

Merna, Ill., Dec. 4.—Our corn is yielding about 45 bus. per acre on the average and quality is good.—W. H. Kinsella, Merna Grain Co.

Forsyth, Ill., Nov. 30.—Our corn is averaging 40 to 45 bus. per acre and we have received 10 times as much as we had a year ago at this time. The quality is running mostly Nos. 4 and 5, on account of moisture. Damage does not exceed 2%.—Victor C. De Wein.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6.—The acreage sown to wheat this fall is 94.9% of the 47,535,000 sown last year, or 45,117,000 acres; but this figure should be revised to accord with the official revision of 1927 figures to be issued December 18. The acreage sown in 1926 was 43,556,000, and the 1919-23 average was 44,685,000. The acreage of rye sown this fall is 92.0% of the 3,535,000 sown last year, or 3,252,000 acres. In 1926 there were 3,670,000, and the 1923-27 average was 4,109,000. The condition of wheat is 86.5% of normal, compared to 86.0 last year and a ten-year average of 84.6. The condition of rye is 87.2% of normal, compared with 89.3 and 86.3 in 1927 and 1926, respectively, and a ten-year average of 88.2%.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Weather Real Basis of Crop Forecasts

W. F. Callander, chairman of the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, addressing the National Ass'n of Marketing Officials at Chicago, Dec. 4, said that among the newer estimating methods is the forecasting of production on the basis of weather conditions.

It has been learned, that much more accurate forecasts of potato production in the New England states can be made on August 1, from weather indications than is possible from crop condition reports.

The probable yield of wheat in Maryland, Mr. Callander said, was forecast on May 1 from weather factors this year, and in Michigan forecasts of potatoes and wheat have also been made based on a study of weather factors. In order to make forecasts of this kind, he declared, the compilation of a great deal of weather data and a careful study over previous years are necessary. Only highly trained statisticians can do the work.

A number of the State statisticians are studying these relationships, he said, and "where we find that more accurate forecasts can be made based on weather than from condition reports, we will shift to that basis or

use them as checks on forecasts made from condition reports. In some of the States, where studies of this kind have been made, it has been found impossible so far to find much relationship between weather and yield. Apparently other factors not yet discovered, control the production."

Wheat Condition Good

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6.—The condition of the winter wheat plant about Dec. 1 averaged 86.2% of normal, compared with a ten-year average of 84.6. Present acreage and condition suggest a production of about 610,000,000 bus.

The acreage sown to winter wheat is estimated to be about 44,741,000, which is a reduction of 5.9% or 2,794,000 acres, under the amount sown in the fall of 1927.

The largest acreage ever sown was 51,483,000 for the crop of 1919, and the smallest in recent years was 38,916,000 for the crop of 1924. The average acreage for the past ten years has been 44,573,000 and the average acreage harvested 39,373,000, indicating average abandonment of 10.9%.

Acreage sown to rye this fall is estimated to be about 4.2% less than the acreage sown a year ago. The total is estimated at 3,681,000 acres. The condition of the plant about December 1st averaged 85.4% of normal, compared with a ten-year average of 88.2%.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Large Reserves of Wheat to Be Marketed

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6.—Of the marketable supply of wheat 69% has been moved from farms, compared with 72.7% a year ago, and 67.1, the normal. Applying these percentages to government estimates of production, and assuming 125,000,000 bus. retained on farms, it would indicate that marketings have been about 538,000,000 bus., against 543,000,000 bus. a year ago; and that there remains to be marketed about 241,000,000 against 205,000,000 a year ago. Primary receipts to date are about 360,000,000 against 338,000,000 a year ago—an increase of 22,000,000 bus.

Of the corn crop 15% has been consumed or marketed to Dec. 1; compared to 14% a year ago. If the percentages be applied to government figures of production they would indicate about 435,000,000 bus. consumed and marketed against 385,000,000 bus. a year ago.

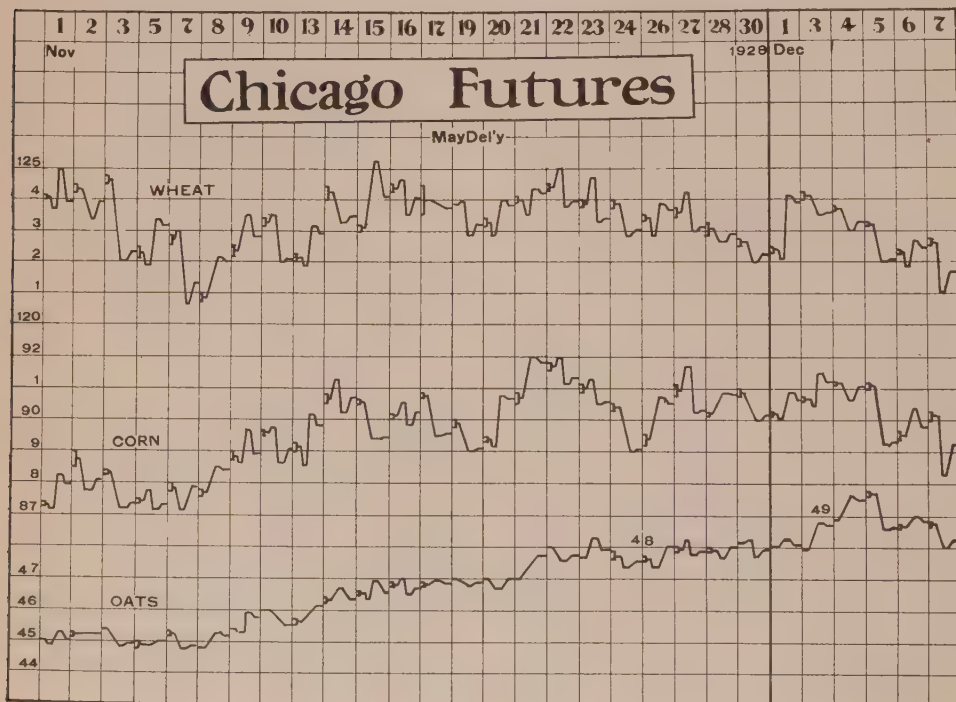
Reports on oats indicate that about 42.5% of the oats crop has been consumed and marketed as compared with 45.0% a year ago.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

A national research laboratory to cost \$3,000,000 is to be completed in Ottawa, Ont., within the coming decade, the entire work of which will be aiding farmers.

Splendid progress is being made on the necessary organization steps preparatory to establishing a grain futures market at Portland, Ore. A com'te of the Merchants Exchange has succeeded in obtaining membership subscriptions.

Convention expenses, including such items as railroad fare, rooms, meals, etc., may be deducted from income tax returns in the future, states a late ruling of the federal board of tax appeals, reversing a previous finding of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

A study of grain inspections as conducted in the interior and all markets will be made by a com'te appointed to carry out this work by the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, of which Roy H. Monier, chief of the Missouri State Grain Inspection Department, is chairman. Harry Clark, chief inspector Omaha Grain Exchange, and John Frazier, chief inspector Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, make up the balance of the com'te. Recommendations to the Department of Agriculture for the elimination of confusion in the present interpretation and application of the Grain Standards Act will be made upon completion of the survey. The first improvement will stop all changes between harvests.



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Kingman, Ind., Nov. 26.—The wheat crop is about all marketed.—John Reichard.

Newport News, Va., Nov. 29.—Loaded 3 part cargoes of corn here this month for export.—F. A. Peterson, grain agt. C. & O. Ry.

Cadwell, Ill., Dec. 6.—We have had a pretty good movement of corn, the best quality we have handled for many years. The price has put growers in best spirits and conditions for five years. We get 25% of grain in trucks.—Craig Bros.

Buffalo, N. Y.—On account of the failure of the winter wheat in New York and Michigan, Pacific Coast wheat will be barged here from New York on the canal. The Cargill Grain Co. has made arrangements to make the shipments. Wheat will be used here and in Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—Growers of timothy seed were not free sellers during the two weeks ended Nov. 27. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that 80%-85% of the crop had been sold up to that date compared with 75% last year and 85% two years ago. During the two weeks movement was more active in southern Minnesota, eastern South Dakota and Illinois than in other important districts.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—Early movement of soybeans from the hands of growers progressed at a faster rate than in other recent years so that up to Nov. 13 about 20% of the crop had been sold. Although threshing was not finished and in some districts movement seldom makes much headway before December, growers sold more freely than last year, dealers were more active buyers and early deliveries to mills were heavier.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agriculture Economics.

Movement of European Grain to Market.

One reason why Europe imports wheat fairly regularly throughout the year is that European farmers deliver domestic wheat also fairly regularly. European farmers in general are not equipped to rush through their threshing and Europe is not equipped with public storage to take care of the domestic surplus if rapidly delivered. Then the acreage under wheat is not so large per farmer in Europe,

and there is not the same necessity for farmers to deliver their crops because they cannot store on their farms. French farmers aim to deliver approximately one-twelfth of their surplus each month, but last year they delivered about one-third of the whole in the first two months, because so much of the grain contained excess moisture.—Grain Trade News.

Western Canada's Record Movement of Wheat.

Between August 1 and November 30 there has been delivered by farmers in the Prairie Provinces the enormous total of 363,158,453 bushels of wheat. This is over 78 million bushels more than the previous record quantity delivered in 1923. On the average for several years farmers have delivered 72 per cent of the year's total marketings in the first four months and the variation in percentage from year to year has been within a comparatively narrow range.

If this does not prove to be an altogether exceptional year, the quantity already delivered would indicate a crop much larger than the last government estimate. On the basis of that estimate the surplus remaining on farms would be less than 70 million bushels and the quantity delivered would represent 85 per cent of the year's total marketings. There is no precedent for so small a proportion remaining on farms at this date, and despite the exceptionally favorable weather for delivery this season there have been retarding influences, such as congestion at local points and the absence of the incentive of attractive prices, and there is therefore no reason, so far, to suppose that there may not be a very substantial volume still to come forward.—Grain Trade News.

Wheat Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	3,859,907	2,612,364	1,269,092	1,200,698
Chicago	1,842,000	2,884,000	937,000	852,000
Cincinnati	68,600	198,000	197,400	267,400
Denver (cars)	373	345	18	16
Duluth	15,500,268	17,065,025	18,820,325	21,853,458
Ft. William	72,861,176	70,965,114	89,944,256	76,587,947
Ft. Worth	569,800	674,800	1,075,200	318,800
Galveston			724,000	266,000
Houston			557,225	16,000
Hutchinson	2,507,400	1,297,800		
Indianapolis	222,000	285,000	294,000	292,500
Kansas City	5,168,020	5,624,190	3,217,500	4,009,720
Milwaukee	66,240	198,720	910,116	696,936
Minneapolis	10,261,060	9,457,570	5,235,040	4,490,980
New Orleans	549,558	865,891	660,035	681,903
New York	12,626,000	9,616,600	7,473,000	5,994,000
Philadelphia	3,219,343	1,286,703	826,911	634,571
Portland	2,664,350	5,108,350	9,188,713	5,990,839
St. Joseph	653,800	574,000	238,000	172,200
St. Louis	2,849,000	2,086,000	2,235,420	1,848,400
San Francisco	162,000	150,000		
Seattle			474,831	
Superior	9,544,487	9,042,533	11,295,920	12,225,180
Wichita	1,534,950	1,438,100	947,700	799,200

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

WHEAT.

	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 8
Chicago	123½	123½	122½	*	122½	123½	123½	123½	122	122½	121½	114½	114½
Kansas City	116½	116½	116	*	115½	116½	116½	116½	115½	115½	114½	114½	114½
St. Louis	124½	123½	123½	*	123	124½	124½	124½	122½	122½	123½	123½	123½
Minneapolis	117½	117	116½	*	116	117½	117½	117	116½	116½	115½	115½	115½
Duluth (durum)	105½	103½	103½	*	103½	104½	103½	103½	101½	102½	101½	101	101
Winnipeg	124½	124½	123½	122½	122½	123½	123½	123½	122½	123½	122½	122½	122½
Milwaukee	123½	123½	122½	*	122½	123½	123½	123½	122½	122½	121½	121½	121½

CORN.

	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 8
Chicago	90½	90½	90½	*	90½	90½	91½	91	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Kansas City	85½	85½	85½	*	84½	85½	85½	85½	84½	84½	84½	83½	83½
St. Louis	91½	91½	92	*	91½	92	92½	92½	91½	91½	90½	90½	90½
Milwaukee	90½	90½	90½	*	90	90½	91½	91½	89½	89½	89½	88½	88½

OATS.

	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 8
Chicago	48	47½	48	*	47½	48	48½	49½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Minneapolis	44½	44½	44½	*	44½	44½	45½	45½	45½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Winnipeg	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	56½	56½	56½
Milwaukee	47½	47½	48½	*	48	48	48½	49½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½

RYE.

	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 8
Chicago	108½	107½	107½	*	106½	108½	108½	107	107	107½	105½	105½	105½
Minneapolis	103	102½	102½	*	102½	103½	103½	103½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Duluth	104½	103½	103½	*	103½	105	105	104½	103½	103½	102½	102½	102½
Winnipeg	108½	107	106½	106½	105½	107	107½	106½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½

BARLEY.

	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 8
Minneapolis	65½	65½	65½	*	64½	65½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64
Winnipeg	71½	71½	71½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70	69½	69½	70½	70½

*Market closed—Thanksgiving Day.

Oats Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	50,702	82,577	13,686	.....
Chicago	2,358,000	4,553,000	1,737,000	1,683,000
Cincinnati	88,000	250,000	196,000	174,000
Denver (cars)	59	30	4	23
Duluth	735,590	327,562	1,215,835	1,063,321
Ft. William	6,250,809	2,690,078	5,499,574	2,203,215
Ft. Worth	136,000	132,000	44,000	40,000
Indianapolis	532,000	702,000	724,000	614,000
Kansas City	468,000	438,000	154,000	196,000
Milwaukee	401,100	639,400	727,611	1,060,596
Minneapolis	1,690,190	1,534,970	1,939,470	2,622,280
New Orleans	72,000	86,000	44,959	92,935
New York	964,000	626,000	988,000	105,000
Philadelphia	86,669	141,527	50,400	.....
Portland	83,600	190,000	.....	1,812
St. Joseph	48,000	100,000	14,000	24,000
St. Louis	1,846,000	1,498,000	1,328,000	1,226,000
San Francisco	39,680	136,400	.....	.....
Superior	135,303	161,910	403,863	170,750
Wichita	31,500	22,500	9,000	.....

Rye Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	4,339	45,430	.....	26,562
Chicago	706,000	1,010,000	60,000	14,000
Cincinnati	.....	7,000	2,800	.....
Denver (cars)	1	1	.....	1
Duluth	1,146,155	2,800,449	893,258	3,109,631
Ft. William	1,366,895	1,492,886	2,035,185	2,262,853
Ft. Worth	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,600	8,000	1,600	1,600
Kansas City	28,500	436,000	13,500	21,000
Milwaukee	62,100	87,750	49,640	79,713
Minneapolis	575,690	420,340	509,430	228,980
New Orleans	41,950	19,200	40,316	66,249
New York	102,000	226,500	155,000	103,000
Philadelphia	2,163	19,470	.....	.....
Portland	4,350	21,000	45,000	52,000
St. Joseph	.....	1,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	15,600	45,500	16,900	59,900
Superior	1,111,449	1,701,483	859,700	1,859,814
Wichita	.....	2,400	.....	.....

Barley Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	897,564	823,996	713,677	603,249
Chicago	1,041,000	714,000	794,000	309,000
Cincinnati	9,600	4,200	11,200	.....
Denver (cars)	77	113	25	35
Duluth	2,687,212	4,175,033	3,076,970	4,233,557
Ft. William	9,968,306	4,660,441	12,171,001	4,777,760
Ft. Worth	83,200	28,800	11,200	8,000
Galveston	.....	.....	253,000	118,305
Houston	.....	.....	90,000	.....
Hutchinson	48,000	3,200	.....	.....
Kansas City	288,500	190,400	137,600	284,800
Milwaukee	848,400	821,700	572,739	330,059
Minneapolis	2,154,310	1,423,900	1,600,920	1,474,550
New Orleans	1,009,231	.....	1,079,989	.....
New York	3,282,000	4,223,400	2,067,000	3,124,000
Philadelphia	196,618	21,407	78,631	49,664
Portland	11,200	23,400	.....	9,333
St. Joseph	12,500	1,750	.....	.....
St. Louis	244,800	179,200	54,400	27,200
San Francisco	1,160,000	714,000	.....	.....
Superior	2,423,081	3,633,948	2,986,095	3,932,508
Wichita	48,000	.....	30,000	.....

Corn Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	455,219	56,646	124,286	.....
Chicago	10,510,000	6,860,000	3,795,000	3,325,000
Cincinnati	601,400	361,800	522,200	261,800
Denver (cars)...	493	468	52	101
Duluth	162,434	26,607	156,727	.....
Ft. William...	5,800	3,123	5,800	3,123
Ft. Worth	919,500	465,000	31,500	199,500
Galveston .....	.....	.....	492,857	.....
Hutchinson	36,000	64,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	3,568,000	1,720,000	2,741,000	1,499,000
Kansas City	2,139,000	2,505,000	819,000	984,000
Milwaukee	1,605,800	568,480	746,025	733,602
Minneapolis	1,829,120	455,140	955,850	466,910
New Orleans	1,123,500	112,500	473,653	114,679
New York	402,000	103,500	120,000	66,000
Philadelphia	176,623	107,498	107,143	.....
Portland	188,375	147,000	.....	170
St. Joseph	588,000	688,500	198,000	403,500
St. Louis	3,220,000	714,000	1,287,930	508,200
San Francisco	82,800	75,600	.....	.....
Superior	169,635	24,649	151,600	.....
Wichita	129,600	60,000	24,000	14,400

James A. Patten Passes Away.

James A. Patten, who died on the morning of Dec. 8 at his residence in Evanston, Ill., was a victim of pneumonia that had its inception when he attended the West Point-Nebraska football game the Saturday before Thanksgiving. A few days later the chill he suffered developed into a cold that he was unable to shake off. On Nov. 30 his physician determined that he had bronchial pneumonia and ordered him to bed. Gradually he became weaker but remained cheerful and read the newspapers until the end.

James was born on the Patten farm near Somonauk, Ill., on May 8, 1852, and helped with the farm work until at the age of 18 he left his grandfather's farm to sell dry goods in a store at Sandwich, Ill., where he spent two years. For two years he attended the Northwestern Academy.

His first connection with the grain business began in 1874 when his uncle, who was governor of Illinois, obtained for the shy young man a job on the staff of the state grain inspection department. He continued at this work for four years, when his judgment told him political jobs held no future for him, and he quit a salary of \$100 per month to take a clerkship at \$7 a week with a grain firm, G. P. Comstock & Co.

"The boys laughed at me and called me a fool," said Mr. Patten, later, "but I told them I would either stick with G. P. Comstock & Co. or go back to the farm." His elder brother, George, had also obtained a clerkship with a grain firm, and when Comstock & Co. failed early in the '80s the brother joined with H. J. Coon to form the firm of Coon & Patten Bros.

After two years this firm was succeeded by Patten Bros., and thereafter Mr. Patten was fortunate in becoming associated as a partner with men of the highest standing in the grain business, such as W. T. Carrington of Carrington, Hannah & Co., Frank P. Frazier and Wm. H. Bartlett. The firm name changed from time to time to Carrington, Patten & Co. in 1902, Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington in 1903, Bartlett, Patten & Co. in 1908, and at present Bartlett, Frazier Co.

Out of his \$10 a week salary to which Mr. Comstock raised him Mr. Patten saved the capital that went to form part of the \$11,000 that the brothers and Mr. Coon had to start their grain shipping business, Mr. Patten having some acquaintance in New York.

George Patten was an important factor in Mr. Patten's success. James looked up to his older brother as a mentor and claimed that George, who always got down first to the office, worked too hard and that was one reason he died of tuberculosis, as had his father, Alexander Patten, when James was a boy. George would study market conditions and James would put the plans into execution, and after the death of his brother about 10 years ago Mr. Patten did little in the markets where he had formerly been one of the heaviest operators.

In 1908 Mr. Patten was one of a pool that bought 12,000,000 bus. of corn and sold at a great profit. The same season he ran a deal in oats, holding several million bushels.

Patten and his friends started buying wheat in the fall of 1908 around 88 cents, and when the market ended in May, 1909, they had 20,000,000 bus., the price advancing to \$1.34. Later he conducted a successful operation in the cotton market. For having agreed with other holders of cotton not to sell, the members of the pool were prosecuted by the government for alleged conspiracy. If Mr. Patten had fought the government he would have been acquitted, as were the others in the pool, but he elected to pay a fine of \$4,000.

Mr. Patten was a man of great public spirit, and after his practical retirement from active trading he devoted his leisure to promoting the best interests of the community. He was in-

strumental in ridding the City of Chicago of graft in the building trades by acting as a member of the citizens' com'te to enforce the Landis award, the purpose of which was to divorce the racketeers from the building trades unions.

In this connection Thomas E. Donnelley, a civic leader of note, says: "Mr. Patten was treasurer of the Landis award com'te. He was in the movement from the beginning, giving liberally of his time and money.

"He was a stanch, straight, sterling fellow. He was one of the most liberal men I knew. When any civic enterprise was afoot, James A. Patten was always one of the first men seen, and he was always willing to back up 100% anything that would be a good thing for the community."

Walter Dill Scott, pres. of Northwestern University, said:

"In the death of Mr. Patten every member of Northwestern University feels that he has lost a friend. Mr. Patten possessed those human qualities that endeared him more and more with the passing years.

"His honesty, his sincerity, his wisdom, his generosity, were such that he commanded the respect and affection of all of us who had the privilege of associating with him."

He was a member and president of the board of trustees of Northwestern University for a number of years, resigning that post in 1920. He had given Northwestern its gymnasium and at least \$1,500,000. Evanston Hospital and various charities were beneficiaries of large, tho unostentatious gifts. Last year he gave the Evanston Y. M. C. A. \$200,000 for a new building.

Mr. Patten also was a member of the Chicago crime commission and the crime commission of Evanston. He was active in the business men's organization that backed Swanson in the recent campaign for state's attorney.

His help to hospitals, in addition to the Evanston institution, was extensive. He was treasurer of the Presbyterian and president of the board of trustees of the Fresh Air hospitals in Chicago.

He was a director in the Continental and Commercial National Bank, the City National Bank of Evanston, the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., the Commonwealth Edison Co., the Chicago Title & Trust Co., the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.

He was a Presbyterian in faith and a member of the Union League, Chicago, Westmoreland, Evanston Country, and Glen View Clubs.

Mr. Patten was married in 1885 to Miss Louise Buchanan of Chicago, and is survived by Mrs. Patten, a son, Jack, and a daughter, Mrs. Agnes P. Wilder of Santa Barbara, Cal.

On the day of the funeral services, Dec. 10, the Chicago Board of Trade suspended business at 12:45, a half hour earlier, out of respect to his memory.

Interment will be at Sandwich. A portrait of the grain trade's most famed philanthropist appears on the outside front cover page.

Argentina is said to be going to suspend temporarily issuing all crop reports. This is the action decided upon by the new regime in power. A strong dream powder taken the night before issuing these wild guesses would improve the accuracy of many of the reports issued by the so-called crop statisticians.

Oskar Jahnsen, Norway's food administrator until Dec. 1 of this year, and a partner in Schee & Ass., of Oslo, resigned to take up administrative governmental duties. Thruout his career, Mr. Jahnsen has been connected with foodstuffs purchases and distribution. He was pres. of the Norwegian Grain & Flour Merchants National Ass'n, until he made the above change.

Chicago Board Closes Doors of Old Chamber

A solemn and reminiscent ceremony preceded the closing of the famous old Chicago Board of Trade building, which has stood, unmoved by the ravages of time or politics, in the same location since 1884.

At two, following the closing of the privilege trading, Jim Begg, chairman of this distinguished occasion, called the membership, guests, and visitors to order.

THE DRUM AND BUGLE CORP of the Chicago Board of Trade Post No. 304, American Legion, dressed in full uniform, marched stately in from the north stairway to the rhythm of their bugles and drums, their colors flying. Fully sixty swelled the military corps, to the pride of every board member.

SAMUEL P. ARNOT, president of the board, after a number of timely remarks by Chairman Begg, emphasized "progress" in connection with the wrecking of the old and the building of the new Exchange in addressing the somber faces of his overflowing audience. He said:

There is an unescapable sense of sadness as the hour to say good-bye arrives. Our old home spans the period from old to new Chicago. It must now bow to progress. Within its walls for a quarter of a century I have had the happiness of associations with fellow members. And these members will be a comfort when my chief source of enjoyment is retrospection.

For the sadness we feel we have consolation in the knowledge that we are leaving only for a time. We shall return to the magnificent home on the present site. We open this new era with splendid prospects for the future, owing to our plans for trading in securities.

REUBEN G. CHANDLER, grey-haired, but full of sentiment, the oldest living ex-president, reminisced, pleasantly, of the days way beyond the recall of most of his listeners, back to 1875, when he joined the board of trade. His tales of the dress of those times, silk hats, fine London-made clothes, all to accompany superfine team-drawn carriages, were most illuminating, a first-hand insight into the near past.

The accomplishments of the board members, in fighting the bucket-shop evil, etc., were fascinating.

As he joined up the moving of the board in previous years and that of the present move with the spirit of "progress," so he lost no opportunity to encourage the young blood among the membership, to get firmly established, that they, in turn, could carry on, forward and upward.

JOHN A. BUNNELL, three times past president, dwelt, interestingly upon the 80 years of "service" the Chicago Board of Trade has rendered to the farmer, and to humanity as a whole; on the ethical standards of the board, the highest of any business of the world, in conduct, integrity and justice. Mr. Bunnell pleaded with the younger members to "carry on" with the same marked degree of success which has marked the institution since its inception.

SECRETARY CLUTTON rang the old gong the customary three times for "cease trading," marking the close of the commemorated and famous hall.

TAPS, again by the ever willing Drum and Bugle Corps, sounded the official knell of operations within the stained glass, hand-decorated chamber.

The membership assembled behind the Drum and Bugle Corps, on the first floor lobby, from where they marched over to the temporary quarters, at 453 So. Clark Street, which will house further operations until the new 44-story structure, to be erected on the same site as the old board can be completed.

THE CORPS marched in formation up on the floor of the new board, where, between songs from the pit, some of their enviously extensive repertoire was rendered amid cheers and cries for "more."

"Hail, hail, the Gang's All Here," the pit-famous "Hi-Le, Hi-Lo" song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," and another tune, the one

written especially for future traders, incorporating "Buy-ten, Sell-ten," known as "Johnnie Magnus," rounded out the program.

From then, until dusk, every detail of the new quarters were thoroughly inspected by dwindling numbers. Some marched back with the Drum and Bugle Corps. Bids in the corn pit ranged from 40 cents to \$10.00.

Souvenirs of every conceivable nature were later collected by crowds, which had, in the meantime, assembled in the lobby of the old building.

Silent and deserted, the old building awaits the hand of the wreckers. The most famous old building in the "loop" has been abandoned.

The new \$20,000,000 structure, which is to rise on the site of the old board, will be one of the most imposing of Chicago's great edifices. Back in 1848, some eighty-two original members organized the Board of Trade, and elected Thomas Dyer their first president. The existence of the new enterprise was precarious, but the faith of its members was strong, and business was started in modest quarters, modest even tho the rent was \$110 a month.

In 1881, the membership decided to build its present massive stone structure. Proud of

their well-earned reputation and their standing, as the largest commodity market in the entire world, the membership ordered their new home done in elegant, almost royal, style. Magnificent mural paintings, of late almost invisible because of the new lighting system, a feature of the World's Fair days, adorned its walls, ceilings and windows.

'Tis only a memory now.

Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n Meet in Chicago

The annual meeting of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Ill., on Dec. 4 and 5.

The first business session opened with the customary reading of minutes, auditor's report, reports from the president and sec'y, and nominations for officers for the ensuing year.

All of the secretaries and presidents of state Farmers Elevator Ass'ns are eligible for membership in this "national" organization, and most of the eligible were present.

W. J. KUERT, connected with the co-operative marketing division of the department of agriculture, came on from Washington, D. C.,

along with his chief, Chris L. Christensen, both of whom spoke to the group on co-operative marketing problems.

FARM RELIEF MEASURES were seriously considered, including the McNary-Haugen bill, which was not subscribed to. Policies of other farm organizations were considered, as was a federal farm marketing board. Tariff revisions, waterway development and new farm lands, all came in for their share of discussion.

Government financing of farmers elevators was spoken of, but to no great length.

Dates and programs of state conventions were announced.

The handling of bonds and insurance by state ass'ns was considered.

A mid-winter meeting of state sec'ys was proposed, in an effort to further systematic and unified promotional work.

NEW OFFICERS, being the old ones re-elected, are: M. P. Hill, Francesville, Ind., president; Paul Peeler, Elk City, Okla., vice-pres.; and J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, sec'y.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

FARM RELIEF.

We favor such action by our federal government as is sound, practical and workable and that promises to improve the present agricultural situation or help to place American agriculture on an operating basis that is fair in comparison with the operating conditions in industry, and we recommend the following action:

1—The creation of a federal farm marketing board with broad powers for investigation of the production and marketing of farm products and whose duties it shall be to work in an advisory capacity with farmers' co-operative marketing organizations.

2—The harmonious development of our internal waterways, and we especially favor and urge all possible haste in the completion of the St. Lawrence waterway. We are emphatically opposed to the development of any other eastern water route to the sea that has yet been proposed.

3—We favor a revision by the present Congress of the tariff schedules of duties on imports to the end that the American market may be preserved for the American farmer.

4—The discouragement of any increase in any way of the present acreage of tilled lands until such time as American markets demand additional American farm products.

We believe that the importance of agriculture is such and that its problems are of sufficient importance to farmers and to the nation to justify the allotment to some large radio broadcasting station the exclusive right to the use of some practical wave length for the use of agriculture among the forty to be allotted and allotment of the divided time be allotted to state agricultural institutions.

We favor such an amendment of the present federal law as will permit federal loans to be made, on adequate security of any nature, to established farmers' co-operative marketing organizations for the purpose of providing working capital or investment in necessary facilities.

MEETING DATES.

We recommend that every effort be made by the various state associations to so arrange their dates of the state conventions that they will not conflict.

CODE OF ETHICS.

We further recommend that the executive committee formulate a Code of Ethics for our farmers' elevators and furnish copies of same to all companies.

COMMEND GRAIN MARKETING AGENCIES.

We commend the action of the officials of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n in bringing the officials of the eight or nine Farmers Co-op. Terminal Grain Commission Agencies into conference for the purpose of co-ordinating and strengthening the operations of co-operative grain marketing in the terminal markets.

We, as an organization, heartily endorse this co-operative effort on the part of the various farmers co-operative grain marketing agencies and we urge the farmers elevator associations to get behind and support the co-operative terminal grain commission agencies.

Impartial Barley Decision Soon Due

Arbitration over American No. 2 barley, between American exporters and German importers, is soon to take place before an impartial body, in London. The decision, based on the facts presented does not hold a very bright outlook for the German importers.



Temporary Home of Chicago Board of Trade at 453 South Clark Street.

The New "Agricultural Surplus Control Act"

Senator McNary of Oregon on Dec. 4 made public the new farm relief bill introduced in the Senate Com'te on Agriculture and Forestry, of which he is chairman, stating, when he introduced the bill, that it went beyond the old idea of merely loaning money to co-operative marketing ass'ns. "Stabilization corporations are to be authorized to handle as much of the surplus as may be necessary for orderly marketing, but crop surpluses are not to be disposed of at a loss to be paid out of the United States Treasury."

The bill follows:

A bill to establish a Federal Farm Board to aid in the orderly marketing, and in the control and disposition of the surplus, of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce.

Section 1. It is hereby declared (a) that direct obstructions to and burdens upon interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural commodities result from price fluctuations in the marketing of such commodities, due to surpluses or shortages from climatic or other causes beyond the effective control of the producers, or to speculation, or to inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution; (b) that in order properly to protect, foster and stabilize such commerce, it is imperative to remove such obstructions and burdens; and (c) that it is the policy of the United States—

To minimize such price fluctuations by promoting the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities in the current of interstate and foreign commerce, by providing for the control and handling of any surplus in such marketing, and by encouraging producers to organize effective associations under their own control for greater unity of effort in such marketing.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD.

Sec. 2. A Federal Farm Board is hereby created to consist of the Secretary of Agriculture and six members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each appointee shall receive a salary of \$12,000 a year except the chairman, whose salary shall be fixed by the President.

Sec. 3. The board—

Shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, and such other offices in the United States as it deems necessary.

Shall meet at the call of the chairman, the Sec'y of Agriculture, or a majority of its members.

Shall keep advised, from any available sources, of crop prices, prospects, supply, and demand, at home and abroad, with especial attention to the existence or the probability of the existence of a surplus or shortage of any agricultural commodity.

ADVISORY COUNCILS.

Sec. 4. Prior to the first certification of a stabilization corporation for any agricultural commodity, as hereinafter provided, the board shall organize an advisory council for the commodity.

Each advisory council shall meet as soon as practicable after its selection, at a time and place designated by the board, and select a chairman and secretary.

STABILIZATION CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 5. Any stock or membership corporation organized under the law of any State may make application to the board, in such manner as the board shall by regulation prescribe, for certification as a stabilization corporation for any agricultural commodity, if all the voting stock or membership interests therein except for qualifying shares or membership interests for officers and directors of the corporation are held by cooperative marketing ass'ns handling the commodity and/or individual producers thereof. The board may so certify the corporation if—

The board finds (upon the basis of information acquired through the advisory council for the agricultural commodity, through cooperative marketing ass'n, or through the board's own investigation, or in any other manner) that the marketing situation with respect to the agricultural commodity requires the establishment of one or more stabilization corporations in order effectively to carry out the policy declared in section 1; and

The board finds that the corporation is entitled to make application for certification; and

The board finds that the organization, character of management, and business policies of the corporation are such as to render it suitable as a stabilization corporation; and

MAY OPERATE FLOUR MILLS.

A stabilization corporation for any agricultural commodity shall have authority to act as a marketing agent for its stockholders or members, and to purchase, handle, store, warehouse, process, sell, and market any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its products, whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members. Purchases or sales of the agricultural commodity or its products by the stabilization corporation shall be made in the open market at the prevailing market prices.

LOANS.

Whenever the board finds, upon the investigation of the marketing situation with respect to any agricultural commodity, that there is or may be a seasonal or year's total surplus in excess of the requirements for the orderly marketing of the commodity, the board may make loans to any stabilization corporation for the commodity for the purpose of buying and storing the surplus of the commodity, and meeting operating expenses in connection therewith. The loans shall be made under such conditions as will prevent the corporation incurring undue risk of loss upon the sale of the commodity, taking into account carrying and handling charges. The loans shall be secured by a lien on the commodity, and in the discretion of the board on any other assets of the corporation that may be available. No such loan shall be made unless the board is of the opinion that other available facilities for borrowing upon the security of the commodity have been used to the fullest practicable extent. The aggregate amount of loans for the purposes of this subdivision, outstanding and unpaid at any one time, shall not exceed \$225,000,000.

LOANS TO BUILD GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The board may make loans to any cooperative marketing ass'n and/or to any stabilization corporation for the purchase or construction of physical facilities for the marketing of agricultural commodities. Each such loan shall be secured by a first lien upon the facilities purchased or constructed, and in the case of a cooperative marketing ass'n, the loan shall not exceed 75 per centum of the fair value of such facilities. The loans, together with the interest thereon, shall be repaid upon an amortization plan over a period not in excess of twenty years. The aggregate amount of loans for this purpose, outstanding and unpaid at any one time, shall not exceed \$25,000,000.

The board may make loans to any cooperative marketing ass'n for the purpose of enabling the ass'n to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the ass'n than is practicable under other credit facilities. The loans shall be secured by a lien upon the agricultural commodity marketed thru the ass'n, and the total amount of such loans upon the agricultural commodity, together with advances made thereon by intermediate credit banks or other agencies, shall not exceed 85 per centum of the market value of the commodity. The aggregate amount of loans for this purpose, outstanding and unpaid at any one time, shall not exceed \$25,000,000.

LOANS FOR PROPAGANDA.

The board may make loans to any cooperative marketing ass'n for necessary expenditures in federating, consolidating, or merging the ass'n with any other such ass'n, or in extending the membership of the ass'n. The aggregate amount of loans for this purpose outstanding and unpaid at any one time shall not exceed \$2,000,000.

The board may make advances from the revolving fund to the insurance funds hereinafter authorized. The aggregate amount of advances for this purpose outstanding and unpaid at any one time shall not exceed \$23,000,000.

Loans by the board under this section, including advances to the insurance funds, shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum on the unpaid principal. Payments of principal upon any such loan shall be covered into the revolving fund; and payments of interest shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

No loan shall be made to any cooperative marketing association unless the association is qualified under the Act entitled "An Act to authorize association of producers of agricultural products," approved February 18, 1922.

INSURANCE AGAINST PRICE DECLINE.

Sec. 7. In order that a cooperative marketing ass'n may borrow upon the security of any staple agricultural commodity handled by it, a sum sufficient to make advances to its members at the time of delivery by them in amounts more nearly reflecting the current market value of the commodity than is prac-

ticable under existing conditions, the board is authorized, if it finds it practicable and in pursuance of the policy declared in section 1, to enter into agreements, upon such terms as it may prescribe, for the insurance of such co-operative marketing ass'ns against price decline. Such insurance agreements may be entered into by the board only with respect to any staple agricultural commodity which, in the judgment of the board, is regularly traded in upon an exchange in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the market grades of such commodity, and then only when such exchange has accurate price records for the commodity covering a period of years of sufficient length, in the judgment of the board, to serve as a basis upon which to calculate the risks of the insurance.

Any such agreement for insurance against price decline shall provide for the insurance of the cooperative marketing ass'n for any 12-month period commencing with the delivery season for the commodity, against loss to such ass'n or its members due to decline in the average market price for the commodity during the time of sale by the association from the average market price for the commodity during the time of delivery to the association. The measure of such decline, where a decline occurs, shall be the difference between the average market price weighted for the days and volume of deliveries to the association by its members, and the average daily market price weighted for days and volume of sales by the ass'n. In computing such average market prices the board shall use the daily average cash prices paid for the basic grade of such commodity in the exchange designated in the agreement. Any such agreement shall cover only so much of the commodity delivered to the ass'n as is produced by the members of the ass'n and as is reported by the ass'n for coverage under the agreement.

PREMIUM CHARGE FOR PRICE INSURANCE.

The cooperative marketing ass'n shall pay a premium, to be determined by the board prior to the making of the insurance agreement, upon each unit of the commodity reported by the ass'n for coverage under the insurance agreement. Such premium shall be calculated with due regard to the past price records in established markets for the commodity.

REVOLVING FUND.

Sec. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$300,000,000, which shall be made available by the Congress as soon as practicable after the approval of this Act and shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the board as provided in this Act.

The term "cooperative marketing ass'n," when used in this Act with reference to any agricultural commodity, means any such ass'n substantially composed of and controlled by producers of the commodity.

This Act may be cited as the "Agricultural Surplus Control Act."

Ultra-violet light produced more beneficial effects upon the hatchability of eggs than cod-liver oil, but a market improvement in hatchability followed the addition of 5 per cent of high grade alfalfa leaf meal in conjunction with either oil or light.—Bull. 417 (1928) Ohio Exp. Sta.

The use of calcium carbonate with some rations gives extraordinarily good results, whereas when it is added to other rations, such as those which carry a liberal proportion of tankage, skim milk and alfalfa pasture, the inclusion of calcium carbonate shows no beneficial results. This simply means that some rations need calcium carbonate, whereas others do not. One must consider his basal ration and its deficiencies, therefore, if he would supplement it correctly.—Prof. John M. Evvard, Iowa Experimental Station.

Calcium for bone formation in the chick.—Tests with day-old chicks showed that the calcium in calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, calcium lactate, tricalcium phosphate, dicalcium phosphate, oyster shells, high calcium limestone, dolomitic limestone, bone meal, and certain rock phosphates was equally available as judged by the ash in the bones. The basal ration with which these supplements were fed contained 0.5 per cent of cod-liver oil, and each supplement was so fed that the calcium intake equaled the calcium in 2 per cent calcium carbonate.—Bull. 417 (1928) Ohio Ext. Sta.

Why Should Grain Business Be At Mercy of Depart. of Agric.?

By A. R. CUMMER

If the American farmer is in such a plight as the agitators claim the biggest aid to his recovery would be the abolition of federal grain standards and supervision. This would be a big step toward stopping the governments "relieving the farmer" of an average of about four to seven cents a bushel for services between the time the country grain dealer ships and the time the bulk of the crop goes into final consumption.

In addition to inspection services, without the government's standards the farmer would also receive a higher price per bushel under Exchange grades than under federal standards, for the simple reason that technicalities and minuteness of detail would be eliminated. Competition between markets would keep every Exchange in line.

One-tenth of one per cent dockage, moisture, or protein, or anything else, is something for which the farmer and the grain dealer do not give two whoops. But the miller, and the European, ah, therein must lie the reason for technicalities.

The American farmer owes his crop, and his life to slaving to raise his crop, it would appear from an unbiased perusal of the federal standards, to the American miller and to the European, despite the fact that neither is noted for the preponderance of Number One and Number Two grades of any grain purchased.

The only possible deduction is that these two factors were tremendously influential in making the upper grades so stiff and technical that the lower grades could be purchased at a sharp discount and serve their purposes. The producer could not have been considered.

Over-night change in the interpretation of barley grades gives an inkling of how the department in charge can instantly assume that culture or "scabby" odor of the Old World. And who pays the bill? The American farmer and the American grain dealer pay and pay and pay. On this present basis the department can ruin a grain dealer in an instant.

So let it be repeated that if the farmers and grain dealers of this country would realize the cost of federal grades and supervision they would demand the complete abolition thereof (and of the federal futures administration).

But even Sec'y Jardine gets his foot out of his own front yard and treads on the Canadians and their crop, bally-hooing to the world that the Manitoba 4, 5 and 6 wheat, particularly the Number 5, is just as good for European uses as the first three grades.

The department was as wrong in issuing statements regarding the Manitoba wheat as it has been in handling the barley situation. The department favored the German importers by unlawfully changing the grade over-night, by modifying the standards through reading in an unintended interpretation without cause for doing so, unnecessarily demoralizing the barley trade.

This barley grading controversy is purely an economic problem in Germany. German importers of American grain thought the price would advance. A typical outstanding case is one German importer with \$10,000 capital, buying 450,000 bushels, for he thought the market was going up.

With all the German storehouses filled with high priced barley, most of which was paid for by bankers, a bumper crop in sight, a large tonnage in route and much bot and yet to be shipped, is it any wonder that if they thought they could "welsh" on contracts that they would? An embargo would immediately stop all shipments from this country and the barley in store would enhance in value because of scarcity.

The United Kingdom, Antwerp and Rotterdam buy all the American barley which Germany "rejects," which should be construed

"can't pay for." If it wasn't fit to feed these importers would not have accepted it.

All sorts of stories have been circulated about this year's crop of American barley, the more important of which have been reviewed. But regardless of what the department says, this barley can or cannot be used for, this very same barley is going into all of the channels of consumption taking barley of other crops.

Who cares whether German importers who are selling their holdings "for the account of whom it may concern," are seeking relief in bankruptcy.

I would like very much for the U. S. Department of Agriculture to publish its findings with respect to Illinois and Iowa barley which have led it to grade it "sample." I would like to see proof of any harm produced to hogs or cattle by the proper feeding of barley which has arbitrarily been graded "sample."

Practically every American exporter offered to cancel all existing barley contracts, but no! the Germans would not accept.

Why in the name of common sense must the department meddle?

Compulsory wheat pooling was again rejected in Australia, an overwhelming majority of the growers of New South Wales opposing the move made possible by the state government.

London wheat futures will be re-established January first after nearly a quarter of a century intervening since trading ceased. Rules for trading, which will be done on the Baltic Exchange, where the machinery for futures trading already exists, are already adopted. The London Corn Trade Ass'n will act in the capacity of a clearing house, as it now does for trades in La Plata corn and oats, Japanese green peas and Madagascar butter beans.

Revising the grain grading system to differentiate between "musty" and "odorous" wheat was the suggestion to C. M. Hardenbergh, Kansas City miller, before the semi-annual meeting of the Southwestern Millers League, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 14. "This year's harvest in the Southwest showed that many producers and shippers had a real cause for complaint," he averred. "The grain was damp in some cases and had straw or ground odor, which did not prevent its being made into sweet flour. But any grain with an odor is classed 'musty' by the federal grading system and is docked from 10 to 15 cents a bushel. There should be a class labeled 'odorous,' but not 'musty,' and not liable to such excessive docking."

Commercial Sheller on Wheels.

Many Illinois elevators have shellers installed to operate in connection with the elevating machinery and cribs for ear corn so arranged that long ear corn drags will deliver the grain direct to the sheller. Here and there, however, particularly among the older houses, this efficient arrangement has not been adopted and when shelling time comes it is necessary to hire a commercial machine to work at the cribs and draymen to haul the shelled corn to the elevator, for elevating into cars or storage bins. Such was the problem of Geo. L. Merritt at Alvin, Ill.

Mr. Merritt's cribs were adjacent the railroad tracks. This was an advantage which he grasped to avoid the drayage charges.

"Why can't you fix some device on that machine of yours to deliver shelled corn right into a car?" he said to the owner of the sheller shown before hiring him.

"I think maybe I can," was the answer. "There ought to be an extra wheel on it to run an elevator." Within the next two days the "extra wheel" had been found and a carrier arranged to deliver the shelled corn into the car. James Cornell of Rossville now has two trucks fitted with shellers and keeps them at work.

The owner of the sheller is an inventive fellow so he has it mounted on a truck chassis and the truck's engine is utilized to run it. This is accomplished by uncoupling the drive shaft from the mechanism which runs the rear wheels, and recoupling it to a universal joint running another shaft. This latter shaft extends to a position at the rear so that a belt can be run between it and the pulley which actuates the mechanism of the sheller. Other belts and chains from the sheller run the drags bringing the ear corn out of the cribs and the carriers that handle the shelled corn and the cobs.

When a job is completed the drags and carriers are quickly dismantled and loaded on racks with which the truck is fitted. The drive shaft is recoupled to the rear wheels and the machine goes down the road at 20 miles per hour to its next job.

A World-wide grain exhibition and conference has been definitely decided upon, according to a late dispatch from Toronto, Ont. Final details on the date and meeting place were decided upon as Aug. 1-13, at Regina, Sask., Canada.



Truck Sheller Taking Ear Corn from Geo. L. Merritt's Crib at Alvin, Ill., and Delivering Into Car

Future Trading Being Extended to Other Commodities

Why not abolish the grain exchanges? In order forever to lay the ghost of criticism that has followed grain markets since the foggy days when bad practices really existed? Why not in one fell stroke end all futures trading?

It is difficult to conjure up a situation that would bring about greater chaos in any single industry. The whole theory of futures trading, based upon the grain futures system, has become more deeply rooted in the commercial structure than is generally realized.

Out of the confusion incident to futures markets, one fact shines brightly. Bear it in mind: Futures trading has come to stay. It is expanding throughout the world. One industry after another is turning to it as a proved stabilizing influence—as a means of expediting commerce.

Glance at events of the past sixty days. Roumanian farmers and millers are clamoring for a grain futures market. It will save them money, they say. So do their economists and marketing students. Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, B. C., are establishing a grain futures market for greater marketing economy. A silk futures market has been opened in New York. Plans are being pushed rapidly for a crude oil exchange. A wool futures exchange is in the offing. Memphis is creating a cottonseed oil exchange. Talk of a coal exchange is heard again. All are wanted as stabilizers and for marketing economies.

Hamburg recently opened a new grain futures market. It was at the request of farmers and other German grain interests. Many years ago Germany, at the demand of radical farm leaders, outlined the grain futures markets. For years those markets had been under bitter attack. Finally in desperation the merchants threw up their hands. A law was enacted. Futures trading was abolished. Then the real troubles began. Buyers of grain paid the farmers as little as possible. Farmers had no way of knowing true values. There was no central market registering prices based on world requirements and world supplies, or even domestic needs and supplies. So in one district a farmer might receive several cents less per bushel than his neighbor a short distance away.

Disaster for the producer resulted. A distressing condition existed throughout the trade. Germany saw her mistake, but waited. The farmers should decide for themselves. They had permitted a noisy minority of professionals to turn them against futures trading. Now they would have to make their own decision as to bringing back the futures market.

After a few years of bitter struggle under the uneconomic situation that existed, the German farmers themselves rose up and had the anti-futures law repealed. They had discovered the high value of the grain futures market. But their discovery was costly, for during the period of no futures trading the losses to agarians was colossal.

History holds no more imposing story of the practical value of the futures market. A true test was made. The result was indisputable evidence of the mistake farm leaders and politicians make when they seek to destroy or cripple the farmer's market without replacing it first with something better.

THERE IS AN INTELLIGENT and an unintelligent way of viewing the subject of grain markets. Plainly it is both unfair and childish to pour abuse upon the grain futures markets when 'big' crops depress prices. Commonsense tells us that a price registering machine—and that's what a futures market is—does not make prices but simply records prices.

Again, commonsense tells us that big crops bring low prices and that the machine must register such prices whether it wants to or not.

It has been the unfortunate habit of certain politicians to confuse the marketing situation by shouting catch phrases about the markets depressing prices, phrases intended to make the farmers think exchanges are made up of a den of thieves and gamblers. A reading of the membership list of, let us say, the Chicago Board of Trade or any of the other major grain markets, will reveal the names of officers of co-operative wheat pools, farmers elevators, railroads, milling, manufacturing and exporting companies, large banks and corporations of varied types. Certainly these representative types of American citizenship are not engaged in a business such as is pictured by the blatant demagogues and vote chasing politicians.

SUCH CRITICS forget the rigid restrictions today of the Grain Futures Act which gives the Department of Agriculture complete supervision over the markets. They forget that the exchanges themselves have adopted reforms in recent years that have lifted the markets to a high plane in point of business integrity. They forget that the market now handles the speculator, not the speculator the market. We must look to the economists, not the politicians, for sound advice as to the value of the grain market to the farmer. If, as we are told, the cost of marketing grain has been reduced to a toll smaller than exists in the marketing of any other staple foodstuff, then we must in fairness ask what more is wanted.

Perhaps the answer will be, fewer side fluctuations. That may be possible. But when we compare swings in grain prices with swings in all other commodities, and in real estate, bonds, stocks, and an endless number of other articles, we wonder if the importance of such swings is not greatly over-rated. While in such frame of mind, it is also well to study the tremendous price fluctuations in commodities having no futures markets. A good test came right after the war, when farm articles without futures markets, such as wool and leather, fell with a thump to ruinous levels.

Price swings in grain have been reduced. They can never be eliminated. A growing crop may suddenly meet disaster. Prices shoot upward. Nature does queer things. Last June there was possibility of a very short wheat crop. Up went prices. As if by magic the season veered. Ideal weather followed. Down came prices as huge crops in this country and Canada developed. Such course in prices is inevitable.

The time has come for intelligent, unbiased study of the subject of the service rendered by the grain exchanges. Wholesale condemnation by the politician, who when pinned down, usually displays complete ignorance of the subject and wriggles out with the explanation that "the bill was given to me by so-and-so," has lost its effectiveness. But it does disturb the grain markets and discourages competent trading necessary to a good hedging market. Likewise it still misleads a great many farmers.

Looking squarely and impartially at this subject, with its numerous complications, the suggestion is advanced that for the good of the farmer no more legislation be enacted and no more disturbing steps be taken until a thorough investigation is made. This investigation should be positive, not negative. We have heard enough falsehoods and misrepresentations about the exchanges. And the evidence has wobbly legs. Now, why not have a committee of just plain men, including representative farmers, make a study of the markets

and seek to determine, among other things:

1—What service do they perform for agriculture.

2—What service do they perform for commerce.

3—How does the marketing cost compare with other articles.

4—To what extent are markets crippled by present governmental restrictions.

5—Are any new laws really needed.

6—What other grain marketing system, if any, would function more economically.

Such an investigation, shorn of all the political claptrap of which agriculture has grown weary, might prove a salvation for the grain farmer and for the markets through which his produce passes.

Chemical Change in Damp Grain Sorghum

On account of the close relationship between the respiratory activity of grain and its tendency to heat and spoil the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has made a study of respiration of sorghum grain in the laboratory, as reported in Technical Bulletin No. 100.

By the term "respiration" is understood the change of the carbon or starch in the grain into carbon dioxide or other gas.

Measurements were accordingly made of the amount of carbon dioxide given off by 8 varieties of sorghum containing percentages of moisture ranging from 11 to 16, as shown in the table herewith:

	CARBON DIOXIDE RESPIRED PER 24 HOURS FOR EACH 100 GRAMS OF DRY MATTER OF—					
	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%
Moisture. Mgm.*	Mgm.	Mgm.	Mgm.	Mgm.	Mgm.	Mgm.
Yellow milo	0.53	.70	1.00	1.56	3.27	7.58
White kafir	0.67	.80	1.12	1.72	3.52	8.23
Kaoliang	0.53	.62	.83	1.25	2.23	4.80
Feterita	1.00	1.10	1.58	3.00	5.80	11.80
Freed sorgo	0.50	.54	.71	1.51	3.98	11.05
Red kafir	0.36	.46	.72	1.40	3.11	8.59
Shallu	0.25	.35	.53	.87	1.80	5.30
Shrock kafir	0.45	.52	.71	1.31	3.17	8.60
Average	0.54	.64	.90	1.58	3.36	8.24

*Mgm in the table is one milligram or one one-thousandth of a gram.

THE ACCELERATION of respiration with increasing moisture content was calculated according to the formula

$$\frac{K_m - K_{m-1}}{K_{m-1}}$$

In this formula, K_m represents the rate of respiration at a given percentage of moisture (m), and K_{m-1} the rate when the sample contained 1 per cent less moisture ($m-1$). The values thus obtained represent the fractional increase in respiratory rate associated with unit intervals in moisture content.

Experiments with laboratory storage showed that the physical condition of the stored sorghum grains became increasingly bad as the moisture content of the grain increased, as would be expected. There was a progressive drop in test weight per bushel as the moisture content increased. With a moisture content of slightly over 14 per cent, brown kaoliang and red kafir and white kafir and field milo had a slight odor. The other classes developed no odor at a moisture content of approximately 14 per cent. At 16 per cent of moisture and over all samples had an increasingly bad odor.

At a moisture content ranging between 15 and 16 per cent, white kafir, red kafir, yellow milo, and feterita were slightly off color. When more moisture than this was present, the kernels of all classes were off color. Heat damage did not occur in any of the classes tested until a moisture content of between 19 and 20 per cent was reached.

THE VITALITY of all classes, except yellow milo and shallu, was practically destroyed when stored for seven weeks with a moisture content of between 14 and 15 per cent and in a constant temperature of 100 degrees to 102 degrees F., as shown by poor germination at the end of this storage period. Yellow milo stored with a moisture content of 14.6 per cent had a germination of 59.5 per cent at the end of the seven weeks in storage, and shallu with

13.7 per cent moisture had 31 per cent of germination at that time.

BROKEN KERNELS: At high moisture contents cracked and broken sorghum kernels respire more vigorously than do normal whole kernels. Accordingly an increased risk is involved in storing and transporting sorghum grains that contain appreciable quantities of broken kernels. Furthermore, as whole sorghum grains seem to be no more hygroscopic than are other cereal grains and inasmuch as whole sorghum grains do not exhibit more respiratory activity than other cereal grains, it would seem reasonable to attribute the chief responsibility for the greater storage difficulties of the sorghum grains, as compared with other cereal grains, to the high percentage of cracked kernels usually present in commercial lots of sorghum grains.

Local Meeting at Gibson City, Ill.

J. K. Jones of Dewey was chairman of a local meeting of grain dealers of the Gibson City territory held in the Lion's Club rooms at Gibson City on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4. Attendance was good in spite of inclement weather blowing with wintry breath the first real snow of the season. An excellent dinner was served and after the dinner the dealers gathered around for a round-table discussion of their problems and the cultivation of brotherly feeling. The Christmas "Good Will" spirit was manifest in their friendly attitude towards each other.

AMONG THE CROP REPORTS given were the following:

J. Kemp Carson, Perdueville.—Corn has been grading mostly No. 5. About 15% of our corn has been marketed and there is still a lot on the farms that will come.

P. J. Larson, Perdueville.—Shipments of oats have been grading No. 4. The last 10 days have shown a considerable improvement in corn and it, too, is now going No. 4.

J. B. Blissard, Gibson City.—Our oats are grading No. 4. About half the corn is No. 4 and the rest No. 5.

Lawson Tjardes, Gibson City.—Most of our oats have been coming in small lots and grading has been poor, much of them being bin-burned. Some of the farmers claim to have good oats in their bins that will be moved later.

E. E. Hamman, Sabina.—We haven't been moving any of our oats, believing it better to leave them in the bins to go through the sweat. Early corn graded mostly No. 4, but later receipts have gone No. 5.

W. R. Webb, LeRoy.—Our oats have been mostly No. 4 and seem to sweat quite a little in the bins. We make it a practice to turn them, running them over a cleaner at the same time, and find this helps to put them in better condition.

Herbert J. Moore, Gibson City.—When oats were left in the shock for a while before threshing and permitted to go through the sweat before being placed in bins it seems we used to get better oats. But for the past few years it has seemed almost impossible to put good oats in a bin and get just as good quality out. Now they take eight to ten weeks to go through the sweat and it often damages them. There is some difficulty in finding the cause, though it is often conceded that farmers are cutting them too early and putting them in the bins or delivering them to the elevators before they have opportunity to dry out.

E. M. Bane, Arrowsmith.—It seems the farmers are cutting their oats too early. We have found that running them helps keep them in condition and we turn our receipts usually about three times before they are shipped.

Mr. Webb and Mr. Hamman believed more than 13% moisture in oats made them unsafe and cited several experiences to support this theory.

H. B. Lichtenberger, Gibson City, told several clever stories which those in attendance thoroughly enjoyed.

Howard L. Carter, Garber.—The average yield on oats in our territory has been about 40 bus. per acre. Our experience in handling tally pretty closely to what has already been reported.

H. B. Steele, Fisher.—Early cut oats seem to cause most of the trouble in handling. Later cuttings and threshings have arrived in the best shape. Several reports from our farmers are very favorable to the dust treatment for corn.

Discussion of the dust treatment for seed corn with Semesan, Jr., indicated a conviction

that it made better stands and yields and less smut in the crop and that such treatment is a profitable venture for farmers in the corn districts. It was arranged that a seed corn specialist would be brought down to talk at one of the late winter meetings that the dealers might become better informed on the best varieties.

A discussion of railroad matters concerning the collection of claims and furnishing of equipment indicated the Big Four is unwilling to acknowledge just claims as quickly as the Illinois Central and goes to a lot of expense to evade them. Where roads are competitive it is always much easier to get equipment in times of shortage than at points where they are not competitive.

Among those present were Herbert J. Moore, H. B. Lichtenberger (of E. W. Bailey & Co.), J. B. Blissard and Lawson Tjardes of Gibson City; E. M. Bane, Arrowsmith; J. Kemp Carson and P. J. Larson, Perdueville; Howard L. Carter, Garber; H. B. Steele, Fisher; J. K. Jones, Dewey; E. E. Hamman, Sabina, and W. R. Webb, LeRoy.

Calling of the next meeting was left to the chairman and notices will be sent out by Sec'y Culbertson of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n. Adjourned *sine die*.

Grain Mixing Essential.

From Shaunavon, Saskatchewan, comes the word Dec. 10 that the United Farmers of Canada presented to the Royal Grain Commission in session there a petition urging that mixing of grain be abolished.

These producers have fallen into the common error that mixing is profitable only to the owner of the grain after it has been sold by the farmer. In truth the profits of mixing are distributed by the grain buyer when he pays a little more for the undesired grades than they would sell for if it were impossible to mix.

Flour must be of uniform quality in season and out of season. Practical millers who have made a success of their business have built their prosperity on the principle that the baker must never be disappointed. The same brand must give the same results every time in the dough mixer and the oven.

The crops that provide the raw material vary every season and in different parts of the country in the same season; and in order to keep his flour up to strength the miller must mix his wheats or blend his flours, or both, or he must have the wheat mixed for him by the grain elevator operator. As long as freight rates on wheat are less than on flour it is

most profitable to locate the mill at a point where the flour can be distributed to best advantage, which is not always the point where the terminal grain market is found and where the streams of different kinds of wheat converge for mixing. The mixing of wheat should be done where it can be done most economically, regardless of the vagaries of the United Farmers of Canada.

Concrete Elevator at Pesotum.

Keeping abreast the times and taking advantage of the savings to be effected thru modern mechanics, the Pesotum Elevator Co., at Pesotum, Ill., had its old plain bearings replaced with modern anti-friction bearings. These were installed in the fall of 1926 and Manager J. A. Gilles speaks proudly of the trouble-free service they have given continuously since. All the elevating machinery turns on 18 SKF Ball Bearings.

The elevator was erected in the fall of 1919, and early the following year was ready for operation.

It is 38x38x105 feet high and as near fire-proof as a plant can be. Construction is entirely of reinforced concrete and steel with the exception only of the floor in the driveway.

Two stands of legs run straight thru the well from the workfloor to the head, are of reinforced concrete built as an integral part of the house. Above and below the bins the leg casings are of steel. Each leg is 110 ft. long. One uses a 12-inch, 6-ply belt carrying V-buckets for elevating small grain and can handle 2,500 bus. per hour. The other has a 16-inch, 6-ply belt fitted with Salem buckets and can elevate 1,600 bus. of ear corn per hour. All spouting from the two distributors is of steel. Grain is emptied into any of the nine large bins or four interstice bins which provide storage room for 60,000 bus. One bin is arranged for ear corn.

In the cupola is a Monitor Cleaner and a 100 bu. steel garner which serves an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale.

Most of the elevating machinery, including the steel spouting, the manlift, and a car puller were supplied by the Webster Mfg. Co.

A 25 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor in the basement is used to operate the legs and the cleaner. Power is transmitted to line shaft by a Tex-rope Drive. Transmission rope is used to span the distance between the basement and the cupola and this is inclosed in concrete the greater part of the way.

Two receiving pits serve the two legs. One of these has capacity for about 600 bus. and is fitted with an ear-corn drag. The other has room for about 350 bus. and is used for small grain. The bins over the driveway are fitted with steel spouts for running grain or emptying into patron's wagons.

A new Western Sheller fitted with six Hyatt Roller Bearings, was recently installed. There being no convenient place for it on the inside this was put in a little house on the outside and spouting was arranged to deliver ear corn from the head into the sheller bin, and the shelled corn into the boot of the second leg.

The company does a little feed grinding and for this purpose has a small burr mill run with a 15 h. p. G. E. Motor.

A well-built office is located a short distance from the elevator and has an extended roof to cover the platform of the 16 ft. 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale. Inside are two rooms and modern office appliances to lighten the burden of bookkeeping for Manager Gilles.

The Pesotum Elevator Co., Inc., was organized in 1920 to handle grain, coal, seeds, limestone, flour, tile, fencing, building materials and similar items. In addition to its elevator it has a good sized lumber yard and bins for storing 350 tons of coal, which it handles with a modern conveyor. Mr. Gilles became manager in 1924 and has built up an excellent business.



60,000-bu. Concrete Elevator at Pesotum, Ill.

Place of Future Trading in Grain Marketing

By Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Chief, Grain Futures Administration, before National Ass'n of Marketing Officials

The trading in grain for future delivery plays a prominent part in our system of marketing. This form of trading is of American origin. It developed somewhat naturally from dealings in time contracts. Roughly it dates back little more than 60 years. In the early stages, before the development of adequate rail transportation, the trading in time contracts was centered around the period of closed navigation on the Great Lakes. The ownership of grain in those days involved much risk. There was but little means of knowing what prices would be after the ice cleared from the lakes in the spring so that the grain could be started on its journey to the more densely populated areas in the East and to Europe.

The hazards involved during the period of closed navigation led to frequent changes in ownership. This, in turn, embraced speculation. Subsequently the speculative feature of these transactions absorbed the attention of the majority of the traders. The merchandising of the actual grain became somewhat incidental. This speculative feature developed so rapidly and to such an extent that shortly following the Civil War the Chicago Board of Trade found it necessary to adopt rules and regulations governing speculative transactions of this general character.

Briefly, the foregoing is the early history of the development of the trading in contracts for future delivery. The system has been extended to other important grain markets of the United States and to the more important grain markets in other countries. Chicago, however, from the very beginning has maintained her position as the leading futures market of the world. Approximately 87 per cent of the total volume of trading on the ten "contract markets" in the United States is done on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Future trading was developed primarily as a means of expediting business and of furnishing a form of protection to the holders of actual grain and to the dealers in grain and grain products. The protective feature is more commonly referred to as hedging. In this respect the underlying principle of a futures market serves a useful purpose. Whenever functioning properly futures markets make possible the merchandising of grain and grain products on a relatively narrow margin.

Hedging by Exporters.—The place of future trading in the marketing of grain can be more clearly presented by reference to some of the more important phases of hedging. Let us assume an exporter this morning, Dec. 5, has a cable from a European buyer bidding a certain price for 250,000 bus. of No. 2 hard red winter wheat c. i. f. Liverpool for January shipment, subject to immediate acceptance. The exporter does not have this wheat in store. He knows, however, the price of the futures at Chicago. He also knows the relationship between the futures prices and the cash price of No. 2 hard red winter wheat which is the basic "Contract" grade. If the price difference between Liverpool and Chicago is such as to show a satisfactory merchandising profit over and above the transportation and other charges involved he cables acceptance. He likewise immediately places an order with his broker to buy 250 Chicago December or May wheat as he may elect. Normally this would be done over a "private wire" and he would be advised of the execution of the order even before his cable could be delivered to the European buyer. So far he has bought no wheat. He has merely purchased a contract calling for the delivery of 250,000 bus. of wheat at some time during the delivery month specified, the exact date of delivery being at the option of the seller of the contract. In short, he has hedged his export sale by buying a futures contract covering a like quantity.

The exporter now has two possible courses open to him. If he purchased the December future as a hedge he could stand for the delivery of 250,000 bus. of wheat on his future contract. This, however, he is not likely to do for at least two important reasons. (1) He has no assurance that No. 2 hard red winter wheat will be delivered to him. He might get any one or a part of each of the seventeen different grades, including three different classes of wheat, which may be delivered on a Chicago futures contract. Six grades may be delivered at contract price, four at premiums ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents and six at discounts ranging from 2 to 5 cents per bushel; (2) He must stand ready to accept the grain and pay for it on any day during the delivery month that the warehouse receipt is tendered. This creates further risk in that delivery during the early part of the month might involve additional interest, insurance and storage charges

on the grain before it could be loaded into the vessel at the seaboard.

Because of these and other uncertainties, hedging transactions are rarely ever made with the intention of making or taking delivery of the actual grain. In the foregoing transaction the exporter would undoubtedly elect a more satisfactory course. The vessel space has already been chartered. This is one of the first things to be done after the export sale has been made and the hedge executed.

In due time the exporter buys a definite quantity of the specific grade of wheat required to fill his contract. This he undertakes to do on terms that will make the wheat available at the seaboard in ample time for loading but not so far in advance as to incur unnecessary carrying charges.

For example, on Dec. 15 he may buy 50,000 bus. of No. 2 hard red winter wheat, this being the specific grade needed to fill his export sale. This purchase will be based on the Chicago future. Prices by that time may have advanced ten or fifteen cents. This, however, is of no direct interest to the exporter. The loss sustained thru the advance in the price he is obliged to pay for the cash wheat is offset by a like profit in the future contract which he purchased as a hedge. Normally, the elevator operator from whom he purchases this 50,000 bushels will likewise be protected by a hedge. His hedge, however, will be thru the sale of a future. The transaction involving this 50,000 bus. of actual wheat, therefore, will include an exchange of futures. Both parties will have closed their futures contracts without the necessity of either making additional trades in the "pit."

A few days later the exporter may buy another 50,000 bushels of No. 2 hard red winter wheat. This lot may be purchased from some holder of cash wheat who is speculating in the commodity itself and does not have a hedge sold against it, or has his hedge in a different future or even in a different market. The exporter, therefore, will be obliged to place an order with his broker to sell 50 December at the market, thereby lifting his long hedge on an additional 50,000 bus. This or similar operations will be repeated until the full quantity of 250,000 bus. has been purchased to satisfy his export sale. Each of the various lots will probably be purchased at different prices, but thru the prompt lifting of such portion of the original hedge applicable to the various lots he will retain his merchandising profit.

The miller who sells ten thousand barrels of flour for deferred shipment, but who does not have the flour in his warehouse or the wheat in his elevator from which he can manufacture the flour, in a similar manner immediately purchases a future as a hedge against his flour sale. Roughly, for a sale of 10,000 barrels of flour his hedge purchase would be a future contract calling for 45,000 bus. Some time prior to the time specified for the delivery of the flour the miller would purchase the necessary quantity of the desired grade or grades of wheat and simultaneously close his futures contract by an exchange of futures or thru an order to sell in the "pit" contracts calling for a like quantity.

The foregoing illustrations have been presented first because there is a rather widespread belief that hedging transactions originate only thru the selling of futures as actual grain is accumulated. While this form of hedging predominates, especially as to the number of transactions, it is only one phase of hedging operations as applied to the marketing of grain.

Elevator operators at country points are continually buying grain from farmers on the basis of prices furnished by dealers at the terminals. These prices have a very definite relationship to the prices reflected by the futures market. In fact prices at country points are generally fixed at so much above or below the prevailing futures. Whenever the operator of a country elevator purchases from the producers 1,000 bus. of wheat he may sell a futures contract for 1,000 bus. as a hedge, thus being protected against a decline in the price. Subsequently when the cash grain is sold the elevator operator must promptly buy back his future contract, that is, take off his hedge. Failing to do so he at once becomes a speculator in the futures market.

In a like manner elevator operators and others at terminals who accumulate stocks of grain, hedge by selling futures and by buying in their futures contracts immediately upon the sale of the cash grain or by exchanging futures with the buyer of the commodity.

Cash and Futures Not Always in Step.—

My discussion so far has been on the assumption that prices of futures and prices of cash grain advance or decline at the same rate. Were this true a loss of ten cents on the cash grain would always be equalized by a gain of ten cents on the future or vice versa, leaving the merchandising profit intact. This would be a perfect hedge. Unfortunately this is not always the case. Futures prices frequently advance or decline faster than cash prices and occasionally cash prices advance or decline more rapidly than the futures. Generally, however, futures prices dominate and cash prices follow. Fluctuations in premiums for select grades or as the result of temporary scarcity of cash grain to meet immediate requirements injects considerable risk even with the use of the hedge. Whenever cash and futures prices do not move together a hedge fails to serve its full function in that it serves only partial protection. Largely for this reason a relatively small percentage of country elevator operators make use of the futures markets for hedging purposes. Likewise, many operators of country elevators feel that hedging often prevents them from realizing profits which would otherwise come to them should prices advance.

Hedging by Farmers.—Occasionally there is a time during the life of one or more futures when prices advance to levels which insure fair returns to the growers. Whenever this occurs farmers may utilize the futures markets to advantage. A single illustration will suffice. The latter part of last April the July wheat future advanced to $\$1.70\frac{1}{2}$. At that time the outlook for a satisfactory wheat crop was somewhat discouraging, due to heavy winter killing in a part of the soft red winter wheat area. In the southwest, however, the crop was farther advanced and gave promise of favorable yield. It is reported that a group of farmers in northern Oklahoma and southern Kansas concluded that a price of little better than $\$1.60$, basis Kansas City, was satisfactory to them. Accordingly they pooled their interests and hedged their growing crop by selling the July future to the extent of 200,000 bus. Each year we find a larger number of farmers taking advantage of situations of a similar character whenever they arise. This class of hedging, of course, involves some risk and requires reasonable certainty that a sufficient quantity will be harvested to satisfy the contract if actual delivery should become necessary or desirable.

Future Markets Primarily Speculative.—Were I to stop at this point you might rightfully assume that the investigations of the Grain Futures Administration show all or the major portion of the transactions in futures to be hedging operations. On the contrary, only about 5 per cent of the purchases and sales of futures are directly connected with hedging transactions as applied to the marketing of grain. Our futures markets are primarily speculative in character. However, I do not want to be understood as suggesting that our futures markets could be maintained if restricted solely to the buying and selling of hedges. This would not furnish a sufficient volume of business to insure a liquid market at all times. Nevertheless, conditions which would bring about greater protection to hedgers would undoubtedly result in a greatly increased volume of trading for hedging purposes, especially by country dealers. Such a plan would require many readjustments in our present grain marketing practices.

The Grain Futures Administration has been in active operation a little more than five years. In carrying out the provisions of the Grain Futures Act our aim has been to acquire an accurate and comprehensive picture of the inner workings of our grain futures markets. Prior to the passage of the Grain Futures Act information as to the extent of trading, the open contracts involved from day to day and other important factors was not available for the market as a whole. In addition to the reports issued daily showing the volume of trading and open commitments, special reports have been issued from time to time setting forth the influence of certain classes of trading on price movements.

We have always been taught to believe that our future markets serve to stabilize prices. There is but little evidence to support this view. The speculative feature is often so dominated by a few traders that artificial price movements are not uncommon. In fact, it would appear that future trading results in both higher prices and lower prices as well as wider daily price fluctuations than would otherwise result. This, however, is incapable of positive proof. There is nothing upon which to base a comparison.

Limiting Individual Trades.—The Grain Futures Administration has placed particular stress on the desirability of some form of limitation as to the quantity of futures that may be accumulated by any trader, or the quantity he may be permitted to buy or sell within a single day for purely speculative purposes. I am sure I can express to this group without fear of contradiction that a futures market, world wide in scope, in which the trading of a single individual amounts to 8, 10 or 12 per cent of the total day's business in the dominant future, such commitments frequently amounting to 3 or 4 million and occasionally amounting to 5 or 7 million bushels, is not a free and open market.

[Continued on page 723]

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

CALIFORNIA

Livermore, Cal.—No grain elevator here yet and prospects are far distant.—X.

CANADA

Saskatoon, Sask.—The Quaker Oats Co. has installed a mill equipment.

Ft. William, Ont.—The Ogilvie Flour Mills is making an addition to its terminal facilities here.

Lethbridge, Alta.—The Ellison Milling & Elvtr. Co. will erect a 100,000 bu. elevator at once.

Edmonton, Alta.—R. M. Mahoney, local mgr. for the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., died recently.

Ft. William, Ont.—Wm. Kazakew had a rib crushed while working at elevator D at noon Nov. 22.

Montreal, Que.—The 3,000,000 bu. annex to elevator No. 3 of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners is now in operation.

New Westminster, B. C.—Sam McClay of Vancouver is heading a syndicate to take over the lease of the recently completed 1,000,000 bu. elevator.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Reliance Grain Co. has added a number of elevators to its line recently bringing the total up to 158 with a storage capacity of 6,100,000 bus.

Toronto, Ont.—A. R. Roberts and C. H. Burgess have purchased the Alexander Brown Milling Co., Ltd.'s plant with a daily capacity of 700 bbls. of flour. They intend operating it.

Meaford, Ont.—A by-law was passed Nov. 20 to raise \$400,000 for the erection of a 1,000,000 bu. grain elevator. Building will be started early next year to be completed in time for the crops.

Ft. Churchill, Man.—A grain elevator of 1,000,000 bus. capacity is to be erected here. C. D. Howe & Co. will prepare plans and specifications and tenders will be called for as soon as plans are completed.

Calgary, Alta.—The elevator of the Midland & Pacific Grain Corp. was destroyed by fire recently. About 25,000 bus. of grain was ruined. Total loss of \$60,000 was covered by insurance. The elevator was valued at \$35,000.

Dundas, Ont.—C. W. Somers of the Canada Grain Co., and associates, will buy out the Kerr Milling Co., Ltd., but the plant will operate under the old name. W. J. Kerr, pres. and general mgr. of the Kerr Milling Co., Ltd., sold on account of ill health. Robt. Kerr will probably continue as supt.

On the Regina Division of the Canadian National Railways 21 elevators have been erected this year and 5 others are being built, making a total added capacity of about 1,000,000 bus. for southern Saskatchewan. This gives this division of the railway 302 elevators with 9,070,000 bus. capacity.

Winnipeg, Man.—Alvin K. Godfrey has recently severed his connection with the grain business and will devote the future to the lumber trade. As an appreciation of the good work he has done in the interests of the Grain Exchange, he was given a complimentary dinner by his associates Nov. 29.

Vancouver, B. C.—Wheat stolen from cars waiting to unload at the elevators was sold by 4 youths to Sydney and Frank Miller, owners of a feed store, who knew the wheat was stolen, according to the boys' testimony. They have been sentenced to prison terms of 4 to 6 months respectively and a fine of \$100 each, or an extra 3 months imprisonment. The charge was that they received 16 sacks of wheat, valued at \$2 each, for which they made a total payment of \$1, or 25c to each boy. The youths have been sent to the Detention Home.

New Westminster, B. C.—The 1,000,000 bu. elevator erected on the Fraser River by the Harbour Board will be opened early this month. Its receiving capacity is 100 cars, or 100,000 bus. per day and the shipping capacity is 30,000 bus. per hour. It has connections with the Canadian National, the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific railways.

Toronto, Ont.—The 2,000,000-bu. elevator of the Toronto Elvtr. Co., Ltd., was formally opened Nov. 21 when the steamer Norfolk arrived with 91,500 bus. of grain and was met by a group of business men, harbor and transportation officials. The elevator will probably be filled to capacity this winter. Twenty more cargoes of grain are expected shortly and much Ontario winter wheat is booked for storage.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Federal Government has taken a 21-year lease of certain water-lot and shore right-of-way lands in Burrard Inlet for use in connection with the Alberta Wheat Pool, Ltd., recently constructed 2,500,000-bu. elevator, on request of the Harbor Board. It is probable that as much more storage capacity will be needed within a year or two and this land will be used for the purpose.

According to reports of the railway companies, 235 new grain elevators have been completed in Northern Alberta so far this year, and an additional 48 are under construction and will be completed before the end of the year, the Department of Commerce is informed by American Trade Commissioner J. Bartlett Richards. It is said that the average cost of construction on these elevators has been \$15,000 and that the average capacity is 40,000 bus. On the basis of the latter figure the line elevator capacity in Northern Alberta has already been increased by about 9,400,000 bushels and will have been increased by about 11,320,000 bus. on completion of the elevators now under construction.

COLORADO

Sterling, Col.—A head drive has been installed in the elevator belonging to W. C. Harris.

Denver, Colo.—T. H. Taylor, formerly mgr. of the elevator at Keenesburg, has made connections with the Crescent Flour Mills.

Denver, Colo.—The Denio-Barr Milling Co. has changed its name to the F. C. Ayres Milling & Grain Co., with John L. Barr, pres., and J. S. Drose, sec'y.

Longmont, Colo.—J. W. Denio, 81, pioneer banker and flour mill owner, and father of the late Ralph Denio of the Denio-Barr Milling Co., died late last month.

ILLINOIS

Duncan, Ill.—Miller & Graves will install two enclosed motors.

Troy, Ill.—Valier & Spies Milling Co. mail is returned marked, "Out of business."

Sollitt, Ill.—Paul Kuhn & Co. mail is returned marked, "Elevator closed at Sollitt, Ill."

Fenton, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Carl Rosnow mgr. for the coming year.

Bloomington, Ill.—The local office of Herbert J. Moore has been closed. This was effected Dec. 1.

Rantoul, Ill.—A Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift is being installed in the elevator of Elmer E. Swanstrom.

Washington, Ill.—The Washington Co-op. Grain Co. is installing a grinder and mixer and 2 40-h.p. motors.

Roanoke, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a coal shed which will be equipped with elevators and chutes.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Kankakee territory met on Dec. 5 for dinner.

Harristown, Ill.—Beall Grain Co. recently completed building a new cob burner at its local elevator.—J. R. Davis, mgr.

Decatur, Ill.—We completed the installation of a stock ticker in this office on Dec. 4.—S. N. Cavitt, James E. Bennett & Co.

Prospect (Rantoul p. o.), Ill.—We have installed a Richardson 8-bu. Automatic Scale in our local elevator.—W. D. O'Neal.

Cornland, Ill.—The Cornland Farmers Grain Co. has installed an electric motor at its west elevator, using it for loading purposes.

LeRoy, Ill.—We are installing a Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift with 1½-h. p. motor to operate the air compressor.—W. R. Webb.

Glasgow Landing (Montezuma p. o.), Ill.—The Turner-Hudnut Co.'s elevator, containing several thousand bus. of corn, burned Nov. 26.

"Squire" N. Cavitt, of James E. Bennett & Co., well known traveling solicitor of Central Illinois, is marrying on the 19th of this month.

Bucks Road (Heyworth p. o.), Ill.—We are building a 7,000 bu. concrete corn crib on our elevator properties here.—Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co.

Weedman, Ill.—Thieves broke into the warehouse of the Weedman Grain Co. Nov. 30 and carried away a radio set and a loud speaker.—S. N. Cavitt.

Bethany, Ill.—Mr. Ekiss of the Ekiss Grain Co. has just purchased a fine new radio and has installed it in his grain office.—The Bachelor "Squire."

Mineral, Ill.—The Federal Grain Co., of Peoria, has bot the elevator here thru Wm. W. Calhoun, receiver of the Farmers State Bank of Annawan.

Osbornville, Ill.—We recently completed installation of a new 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.—C. L. Scoggins, Mount Auburn & Osbornville Grain Co.

Turpin (R. F. D. Decatur), Ill.—Change the address of Mrs. Laura Turpin to read "Rural Delivery, Decatur, Ill.," rather than "Mt. Zion P. O."—S. N. Cavitt.

Teheran, Ill.—The elevator being erected by the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. to replace the one burned August 10 is about completed.—H. A. Canham, Virden.

Gilman, Ill.—Richard Frudin caught the second finger of his right hand in the mechanism of his elevator Nov. 17, injuring it so badly that amputation was necessary.

Decatur, Ill.—The firm of Hight & Cline, which has been recently incorporated, will operate under the name, Hight & Cline Grain Corp., after Jan. 1, 1929.—Will Hight.

Willey (Taylorville p. o.), Ill.—Fire damaged the cob spout leading from the cob burner to the elevator of the Willey Farmers Grain Co. Nov. 28. Amount of loss was \$200.

Clifton, Ill.—The Clifton Grain Co. will install 2 electric motors of 10, and one of 15 horse power in place of the present gasoline engine. It also expects to erect lightning rods.

Delavan, Ill.—Sec'y W. E. Culbertson of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, is rapidly recovering from a surgical operation in a Peoria Hospital and expects soon to be out again.

Philo, Ill.—We recently raised the cupola of our elevator eight feet to increase the drop into the ear corn bins, and installed new ear corn drags.—T. P. McCormick, Philo Grain Co.

Dewey, Ill.—We expect to install an electric motor to replace our gas engine as soon as the high line is completed, which will probably be about Jan. 1.—J. K. Jones, J. M. Jones & Co.

Junction, Ill.—T. Y. Williams of Equality is now part owner and mgr. of what was formerly the Kerr elevator and grain business. The new firm will be known as the Gallatin Grain Co.

Decatur, Ill.—The old firm of Cline & Robertson is now operating under the name of C. P. Cline & Co. The change was effected following the death of Mr. Robertson late last summer.

Griggsville, Ill.—The Pike Mills, formerly conducted by J. L. Stauffer & Sons, the stock now being owned by C. J. Bickerdike & Son, will be continued under the name, The Pike Mills.

Pleasant Plains, Ill.—I have taken possession of the old Murray Elevator at this point and will put it in repair for operation. New equipment to be installed will include two new motors and some elevating machinery.—Henry Henn, Ashland, Ill.

Morris, Ill.—The Frank M. Smith Milling Co. incorporated; capital, \$25,000 preferred and 7,500 non par shares common stock. Incorporators, E. M. Prestal, A. M. Smietanka and Wm. Chover.

Allendale, Ill.—Sales to the highest bidder of the book accounts amounting to \$2,900 of the Allendale Mill & Elvtr. Co. was asked in a petition of the receiver of the company.—W. B. C.

Gibson City, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Gibson City territory met at the "Lion's Den," Dec. 4. Arrangements were made with the "Z" Cafe to furnish the dinner.

Decatur, Ill.—Jas. E. Bennett & Co. are installing a stock ticker in their local office and will have it in operation by Dec. 1. More office space will probably be added later.—F. F. Githens, mgr.

Ludlow, Ill.—We recently installed a 5-h. p. G. E. Motor to operate the elevator at our corn crib. Next spring we hope to install truck lifts and new 10-ton truck scales.—R. M. Hodam, Ludlow Elvtr. Co.

Equality, Ill.—Ray Nolen of Harrisburg has been made mgr. of the Woolcott Elvtr. & Milling Co., succeeding T. Y. Williams, who has gone to Junction as part owner and mgr. of the Gallatin Grain Co.

Niantic, Ill.—We recently completed installation of a Western Corn Sheller equipped with Hyatt Bearings, two new belts, and relining the cob burner.—O. W. Livergood, mgr. Niantic Farmers Grain Co.

Chrisman, Ill.—We recently installed a 10-h.p. G. E. Motor in our Big Four elevator here to replace the gas engine, and put a Western man-lift in our elevator at Scotts Spur.—F. H. Coe, Chrisman Grain Co.

Morris, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Morris territory met at The Country Club on Dec. 5. A particular effort was made to have every grain dealer bring his competitor.

Teheran, Ill.—The local elevator of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. being built by Geo. Saathoff is rapidly nearing completion and will soon be taking in grain. This replaces the elevator that burned Aug. 10.

Mechanicsburg, Ill.—The Mechanicsburg Farmers Grain Co. has purchased the south house from the Central Illinois Grain Co., so now owns both elevators here. It recently installed a hammer mill.

Hight, Ill.—The local elevator of the G. C. Outten Grain Co. has been sold to the Road Commission, and will be dismantled to permit construction of a concrete road thru the place where it stands.—E. B. Evans.

Barnes (Normal p. o.), Ill.—Barnes Grain Co., which bot the local elevators of Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co. last September, expects to take down one of these structures and utilize the lumber in construction of a feed warehouse.

Ashland, Ill.—A new brick cob burner has been built at our elevator here. Some time ago we installed six Hyatt Roller Bearings on the main and head shafts in the plant.—F. W. McLaughlin, mgr., Ashland Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Hagener (Beardstown, p. o.), Ill.—Elmer H. Roege took charge of the local elevator of Arenzville-Hagener Farmers Grain Co. on Nov. 5, replacing Howard Peck, who has left the grain business and now resides at Springfield.

Prentice, Ill.—John Adkins of Adkins Bros. having been confined to his home for two months with system poisoned from diseased tonsils, was taken to St. John's Hospital, Springfield, Dec. 6, where his tonsils were removed. He is doing well and will soon be home.—B. F. Traxler, Decatur.

Milmine, Ill.—We have just completed electrifying our 40,000-bu. elevator here, putting electric lights in the elevator and office and installing a 25-h.p. G. E. Motor to replace our gas engine which has been dismantled.—Geo. S. Larrick, Milmine Grain Co.

Chestnut, Ill.—The Downs Grain Co. is building a 20,000-bu. elevator. Machine equipment is by the Union Iron Works. A cleaner and sheller, Tex Rope Drives, 2 motors, Richardson Scale, and a 15-ton Howe Truck Scale will be installed. The elevator will be cribbed and iron clad. J. D. McClean & Co. have the contract. Completion is expected about Jan. 15, 1929.

Springfield, Ill.—I am retiring from the grain business after 33 years' active service. I sold my Board of Trade membership for \$40,000, which seems like a good price. I have no definite plans except to stick to golf as much as the weather permits.—John H. Lloyd.

Woodson, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. lost about \$30,000 in a fire that destroyed its elevator Dec. 5. An explosion shook the elevator and knocked 2 employees to the floor. They were not seriously injured and were able to leave the building and give the alarm.—P. J. P.

Beardstown, Ill.—A small fire at the plant of Schultz-Baujan & Co. did several thousand dollars worth of damage Monday morning, Nov. 19. Most of the loss was in merchandise and some equipment. The local fire department succeeded in putting out the blaze before material harm was done to the properties.—E. E. Schultz.

Mattoon, Ill.—W. Ernest Orndorff, owner of the Big 4 elevator which was destroyed by fire Aug. 31, has erected a small plant on the same site and intends to build a large plant in the spring.—H. A. Canham, Virden. Several improvements are being made at the elevator, including a new driveway with bins to permit use of the drier facilities.

Heman (Warrensburg p. o.), Ill.—The Heman Grain Co. has remodeled its elevator. The entire plant has been greatly improved and a modern, oil-burning, diesel type engine with no spark plugs has been installed. It will furnish power for all the machinery and furnish electric lights for the entire plant. Raymond McGrath is mgr.

The Illinois Commerce Commission has as a member, appointed by former Governor Small, one Dan Jackson, negro political leader in the Chicago black belt. Jackson has been indicted by the November grand jury for conspiracy, and had been indicted by the September grand jury in connection with the investigation into a gambling and vice syndicate.

Kirkland, Ill.—Rapid progress is being made on the elevator Eikenberry & Temple are building for the C. M. & St. P. railroad at this point. Construction is cribbed with all overhead bins. The elevator will have capacity for 50,000 bus. and will be completed about Jan. 15, when John McQueen is expected to lease it for operation under his own name.

Tomlinson (Rantoul p. o.), Ill.—We have been making several improvements at our local elevator, changing the pits to feed the leg by gravity, hopping the bins, installing a Hinckley Head Drive with 10-h. p. G. E. Motor, a 1½-h. p. G. E. Motor to operate the air compressor for the new pneumatic truck lift, and an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. Younglove Construction Co. is doing the work.—W. D. O'Neal.

Hurlbut (Elkhart p. o.), Ill.—The Hurlbut Farmers Grain Co. is utilizing the body of a trolley car obtained from the street car line that went out of business at Lincoln, Ill., for an office. Half the seats have been removed, a desk and a stove installed, and the doors arranged to open and shut as do ordinary doors. It makes a very cozy appearing office. Later it is planned to take up the scales from their present position in the driveway and reset them at the office.

Osbornville (Blue Mound p. o.), Ill.—We note that "Squire" Cavitt has given our address as Mount Auburn, Ill. We beg to differ with his nibbs, the "Squire," but our correct address is Blue Mound, Ill., and we will surely appreciate it if you will get this right, as we have plenty of trouble getting our mail as it is, as a great many of our correspondents persist in addressing us incorrectly. Thank you.—C. L. Scoggins, mgr., Mt. Auburn & Osbornville Grain Co., Osbornville, Blue Mound p. o., Ill.

Oreana, Ill.—A 25,000-bu. addition for storing both ear corn and small grains is being built on the west elevator of the A. & O. Grain Co. Construction is studded and the ear corn storage is screened to permit use of this space for oats and shell corn. Machinery includes a Western Sheller and Western Cleaner, both equipped with Hyatt Roller Bearings. Two 16-inch, 5-ply belts are used in the two stands of legs to carry 15-inch buckets. The legs are actuated thru a rope drive. Power is developed by two Fairbanks-Morse Type Y Engines, running shafting that turns on 15 Hyatt Roller Bearings.—E. B. Evans, Evans Elevator Co.

Kerrick (Normal p. o.), Ill.—The elevator built by the Kerrick Grain Co. to replace the one formerly operated has been fully completed and is a modern house in every detail, including air dumps, electrical equipment, fast handling legs, etc. Roy Bates is manager.

Boody, Ill.—The Boody & Blackland Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.'s house, of which Fred Jostes is manager, caught fire early on the morning of Dec. 4 and burned completely to the ground, along with 26,000 bus. of corn. The fire started in the engine room. The loss will be well above \$25,000 as the plant was a good modern one with all up-to-date equipment. All other buildings were saved. Total loss in dollars has as yet not been figured. Boody lies between Osbornville and Knights, on the B. & O. and Wabash, just 10 miles southeast of Decatur.—"Squire" Cavitt, James E. Bennett & Co.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Henry Boden, of A. J. Edwards & Co., is convalescing from a major operation.

The Runyan Laboratories are located in the basement of the new headquarters of the Board of Trade.

Harry B. Godfrey, former sec'y of Rumsey & Co. for a number of years, has joined Bartlett Frazier Co., as of Dec. 1.

The Transit Dept. of the Central Inspection and Weighing Bureau is now in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Terminal Bldg.—Geo. Merki, mgr., H. H. Bernstein, asst. mgr.

Eben Matthews, the oldest member of the Board of Trade, who recently sold his membership, has been given the freedom of the floor, as an expression of the esteem in which he is held.

George A. Booth, partner in Lamson Bros. & Co., returned to his post on the floor of the Board of Trade Dec. 5, after fully recovering from an appendix operation on Armistice Day. He was given the glad hand all 'round.

A Board of Trade membership sold for \$43,000 Dec. 5 to E. M. Kessler, P. S. Arthur of New York being the seller. Raymond Fries bot one from B. W. Behner of Iowa City, Ia., earlier in the day for \$42,500, and one sold Dec. 4 for \$40,000.

Members of the Board of Trade voted 1,107 for and 8 against the question of the formation of the Board of Trade Safety Deposit Co., which will take over the property of the Board until needed changes are made in the charter now held.

John E. Anderson has been the proud father of a 6½-pound girl, Mary Patricia, since Dec. 1. Mr. Anderson, it will be remembered, took the business and good will of Hitch & Carter, when they discontinued business, with him, to E. J. Feehery & Co.

The Bureau County Court has decided against Jas. K. Riordon, of Riordon, Martin & Co., commission merchants, in his suit to recover on promissory notes given by Wm. McCabe, a speculator, in settlement of losses sustained in 1920. Mr. Riordon has taken an appeal to the higher court.

Geo. Burmeister suffered a stroke of apoplexy Dec. 5 and dropped dead. Several years ago he was employed by the Board as a telegraph operator to detect the bucket-shops, after which he engaged in the brokerage business with a partner in Texas, returning later to Chicago, where he did investigating for brokerage houses.

A vote will be taken Dec. 14 on a new rule, No. 246, of the Board of Trade, providing that there shall be no trading in any future of the current month after the 20th day of the month. The purpose is to stabilize the last ten days of the active future, as fully explained on page 572 of the Journal for Nov. 10, and as desired by the legislative com'te of the Board.

The Board of Trade will inaugurate trading in securities just as soon as it is possible to make the necessary arrangements for the safe and satisfactory conduct of the business. The business will be conducted in accordance with the highest ethical standards. Securities of corporations which make application for listing and are approved, will be listed irrespective of whether they are already listed on other exchanges. We will trade in no securities except those listed on our exchange. Nothing but high grade securities will be listed.—Samuel P. Arnot, pres.

Wm. C. Jacob & Co. are now located at 410 S. Clark St.

Lowell Hoyt & Co. have moved to the Postal Telegraph Bldg.

INDIANA

Atlanta, Ind.—G. G. Davis will install a 50-h. p. hammer mill.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The Newton Busenbark Grain Co. is installing a feed mill.

Warsaw, Ind.—Wm. Graff & Son are installing a 50-h. p. hammer mill and batch mixer.

New Harmony, Ind.—John Ford, 20, son of the mgr. of the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co.'s plant, died Nov. 25, at Asheville, N. C.

Bloomfield, Ind.—John W. Shaffer, grain elevator and flour mill owner, was elected from Greene County as Representative.

Warsaw, Ind.—Forrest Knepper, mgr. of the Farmers Exchange, has been elected a State Representative from Kosciusko County.

Huntington, Ind.—Harvey O. Rice, mgr. of the Farmers Equity, will represent Huntington County in the House of Representatives.

Madison, Ind.—The W. Trow Milling Co. contemplates the manufacture of all kinds of corn products, stock, dairy and poultry feeds.

Uniondale, Ind.—Thieves broke into the Brickley & Miller Elvtr. and stole about \$3,400 worth of clover seed and about \$200 worth of timothy seed.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Swayzee Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$7,500; incorporators, John D. Keifer, Walter D. Lavengood and B. E. Lavengood.

W. N. Moore, pres. of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, has called a meeting of the Board of Managers for Dec. 14 at Indianapolis to outline plans for the convention in January.

Indianapolis, Ind.—An employee of the Laurel Milling Co., Gilbert Horner, was caught in the drive belt at the elevator recently and seriously injured. The breaking of the drive belt probably saved his life.

Richmond, Ind.—The Roberts Feed Company was dissolved Nov. 26, Frank M. Roberts retiring and withdrawing from the firm. Fred Seikel will continue the business under the name of Roberts Feed Store.

Vallonia, Ind.—John T. Graves, former operator of a feed store and milling establishment at Salem, and F. Motsinger of Medora have started in the feed and milling business as Graves & Motsinger. Mr. Graves has moved the mill machinery here from Salem.—W. B. C.

Terhune, Ind.—McCardle & Wallace have erected a feed plant 40x20 ft. by 45 ft. high in which they have installed a Williams Hammer Mill, an electric dump, a ton mixer and a chicken feed machine, all located on the gravity plan. Capacity is 3 tons of feed per hour and all machinery is electrically operated.

South Whitley, Ind.—The Farmers Elvt. Co., L. R. Rumsyre mgr., is overhauling its elevator and installing a 75-h. p. hammer mill a half ton batch mixer, a corn cracker and grader and 7 fully enclosed motors with anti-friction bearings. Direct current motors are being displaced by A. C. motors and power is supplied to each machine thru a Tex-rope drive.

IOWA

Malcom, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. has installed an oat huller.

Fontanelle, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has erected an office.

Stockton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. installed a cup belt.

Dedham, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 10-ton truck scale.

Linn Grove, Ia.—The Western Elvtr. Co. has installed 2 auto truck dumps.

Larrabee, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot a 15-ton auto truck scale.

Sully, Ia.—The Sully Co-op. Exchange is building a warehouse and office.

Hull, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has installed a feed grinder and huller.

Earlham, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has built an addition to its warehouse.

Malvern, Ia.—The Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. has appointed Lee Ficke as its agent.

Stennett, Ia.—Leonard Carlisle has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Mercantile Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The J. H. Wake Co. recently installed a 10-ton auto truck scale.

Oto, Ia.—W. R. Rock has sold his grain business to M. H. Spurgeon of Webster City.

Barnes City, Ia.—Ike Lester has succeeded B. S. Roberts as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Jewell, Ia.—The Jewell Farmers Elvtr. Co. has put galvanized roofing and siding on its elevator.

Morning Sun, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. is installing a leg belt and making other changes.

Knoxville, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is now handling oil and greases as well as grain, coal and feed.

Taintor, Ia.—The Taintor Co-op. Shipping Ass'n has installed a mill and erected an addition to its elevator.

Calumet, Ia.—The Calumet Elvtr. Co. installed leg belts and repaired the elevator and expects to buy a new motor soon.

Webster City, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has installed a 10-h.p. and a 3-h.p. motor and an elevator for ear corn.

Stratford, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has installed a leg belt and made other improvements.—F. J. Conrad.

George, Ia.—Gayle Snedecor, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., will manage a bakery after business hours at the elevator.

Harlan, Ia.—The Harlan City Roller Mill has installed an oat huller. Machinery for flaking the hullless oat grains is expected soon.

Zearing, Ia.—The F. A. Haase elevator was just recently sold and now is being operated by the Vorhies Grain Co.—A. Torkelson.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. was robbed of four tires, the tubes, rims and a carburetor from one truck the night of Dec. 1.

Winterset, Ia.—The M. Young Co. exchanged its 24-in. Munson Mill with two 20-h. p. motors for a 30-in. Munson Mill with two 40-h. p. motors.

Boydton, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is installing a 15-h. p. totally enclosed, self ventilated motor with Timken Bearings to operate ear corn crusher.

Tracy, Ia.—Thieves entered the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently and stole the rubber belting used to operate the plant. Loss was about \$150.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. is running on the no capital stock plan, but issues certificates of indebtedness which will be retired as the company prospers.

Slater, Ia.—The Munn Lumber Co. has erected an elevator with a capacity for 23,000 bus. of oats and 8,000 bus. of ear corn. It will start custom grinding when it gets a mill.

Preston, Ia.—The Preston Milling Co. has changed from a steam plant to one electrically driven and have installed a 24-in. Munson Attrition Mill with two 20-h. p. motors.

Hedrick, Ia.—The Square Deal Milling Co. is adding a Munson Ear Corn Crusher, a Sidney Drag and a Sidney Sheller and Cleaner, and are contemplating further improvements in the future.

Oakland, Ia.—R. W. Smith has succeeded Mr. Campbell as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co., Mr. Campbell retiring. Mr. Smith was formerly mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. of Marne.

Allendorf, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been reorganized with no capital stock. Instead, it will issue certificates of indebtedness which are intended to be retired ultimately as progress permits.

Clarion, Ia.—The Western Grain Dealers Ass'n gave a banquet Thanksgiving Day at the Moore Hotel at which were discussed problems in buying and selling grain. D. O. Milligan of Des Moines, sec'y, was speaker. Thirty grain dealers were present.

KANSAS

Ferguson (Valley Center p. o.), Kan.—The elevator belonging to Cotor & Co. burned lately.

Burton, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Nov. 15.

Wallace, Kan.—The Capper Grain Co. has remodeled and enlarged its office. Ted Bussen is mgr.

Bernard, Kan.—The elevator of H. F. and S. E. Jackman was slightly damaged by windstorm Nov. 16.

Cladwell, Kan.—The mill plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm Nov. 12.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The head house of the Grain Belt Elvtr. Co. is now complete and the erection of the tanks is almost done.

Clay Center, Kan.—The Grain Inspection Bureau, which was closed Nov. 30, has reopened as there were so many protests over the closing.

Atchison, Kan.—W. H. Hinkle, sales manager, of the Blair Elvtr. Corp., and H. N. Clark, chief chemist of the Blair Milling Co., are both ill of influenza.

White Cloud, Kan.—I have just a private farm elevator just for my own use. No shipping will be done directly from this elevator. Capacity is 6,000 bus.—Jim Kendall.

Oketo, Kan.—Jas. A. Gifford of Jamestown has leased the elevator of the Farmers Union Grain Co. and will operate as the Oketo Grain Co.

Garden City, Kan.—The elevator to be built by Geo. Gano will have a capacity of 50,000 bus. Construction will be frame and galvanized iron. The office will be fireproof. Work will start immediately.

Shields, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed a storage house for flour, replacing the one destroyed by wind a few years ago. E. O. Gillewater is mgr.—Jimmie Quinn, Salina, Kan.

Centralia, Kan.—The H. F. Potterf Grain Co. is erecting an elevator here. The building will be 30x30 ft. by 60 ft. high with a capacity of about 20,000 bus. The Federal Engineering Co. has the contract and Jas. West is foreman on the job.

Eskridge, Kan.—The Bennett elevator was sold to David McKnight for \$1,300, cost of material in the building. It has never been used as a farmers elevator was built at the same time and there was not enough business to put it into operation. Original cost was \$11,000.

Oswego, Kan.—Merton Karns has leased the Oswego Mills from Orville Crain until next summer with an option clause for further leasing, which he will operate in connection with the Karns Grain Co. He will install additional feed grinding and mixing equipment as conditions warrant. Mr. and Mrs. Crain will spend the winter in California.

Wichita, Kan.—The S. P. Wallingford Grain Co. has purchased 10 acres of land and will begin at once the construction of a 1,125,000-bu. elevator. Head house and first unit of 500,000 bus. capacity are to be completed by May 1, 1929. Construction will be of reinforced concrete and absolutely fireproof thruout. Vapor proof lighting system and complete telephone and signal system will be installed. Each storage tank will have a thermometer. In fact, every device for safeguarding life and grain is to be installed. Two 1,800-bu. sinks under the 2 service tracks will permit the unloading of a car of grain every 10 minutes and 2 cars can be unloaded at once. Hopper scales in the top of the head will permit the loading out of a car every 6 to 8 minutes, and loading and unloading may be performed at the same time. The building of this elevator will raise the storage capacity here to over 9,000,000 bus., relieving the congestion, and will make Wichita the greatest hard winter wheat market of the southwest.—J. J. Mann, sec'y Board of Trade.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Walter Gessford is now in charge of the uptown elevator No. 2 of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., having been transferred from the office where he has been chief clerk for a number of years.

MICHIGAN

Ionia, Mich.—Copper cable lightning rods will be installed on J. Hale & Son's elevator by the Hicks Co.

Saranac, Mich.—The elevator of J. Hale & Son is to be equipped with copper cable lightning rods by the Hicks Co.

Battle Creek, Mich.—A. K. Zinn & Co. have recently installed a 30-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse, fully enclosed, pipe ventilated motor to operate a feed mixer.

Woodbury, Mich.—Smith Bros., Velte & Co. are replacing their engine power with fully enclosed, self-ventilated, ball bearing G. E. motors equipped with starters which will provide both the low voltage and the overload time limit protection.

Decker, Mich.—The Decker Grain & Lumber Co. is installing an additional 10-h.p. motor. It is a Fairbanks-Morse of the fully enclosed, self-ventilated, ball bearing type, equipped with a starter which will provide low voltage and overload time limit protection.

Sunfield, Mich.—Smith Bros., Velte & Co. have placed their order for fully enclosed, self-ventilated G. E. Motors to drive their elevator, replacing engine power. All motors will be equipped with starters having low voltage release and overload time limit protection.

Blanchard, Mich.—The J. W. Fate Co. is installing a dreadnaught attrition mill, direct driven by a 30-h.p., fully enclosed, pipe ventilated motor. It also installed a 3-h.p. G. E., fully enclosed, self ventilated motor with an automatic starter to operate the elevator legs for the feed mill.

Remus, Mich.—Mansfield & Co. are installing an attrition mill direct connected with a 30-h.p., fully enclosed, pipe ventilated motor. Also two G. E. Motors, 15 and 3 h.p., of the fully enclosed, self ventilated type, provided with starters which have both the low voltage and the overload time limit protection.

Gagetown, Mich.—Wallace & Morley have installed two 10-h.p. and one 7½-h.p. Fairbanks Morse Motors, of the fully enclosed, pipe ventilated type, equipped with starters having low voltage protection and overload time limit relays. The electric lighting system is also being overhauled. The oil engine has been dismantled.

Trufant, Mich.—The Trufant Farm Buro has installed a 5-h.p. G. E. single phase motor, replacing the engine power in its warehouse. Motor is controlled by a G. E. oil switch having low voltage and overload time limit relay protection. It will be enclosed in a fire resistive enclosure built of asbestos lumber and reinforced concrete.

Bloomington, Mich.—The Bloomington Milling Co. is installing a 20-h.p. Westinghouse Motor having a pulley on each end to operate the feed department so that it will not be necessary to run the 40-h.p. motor, which has formerly handled the entire plant, when only grinding feed. This motor will be enclosed in a fire resistive housing built of asbestos lumber and concrete.

Fillon, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. is re-opening the elevator here, which has been idle for several years, to assist in taking care of its trade in the vicinity of Kinde since the loss of its elevator there some time ago. Engine power is being replaced by a 10-h.p. single phase motor which will be enclosed in a fire resistive room built of asbestos lumber and reinforced concrete.

Detroit, Mich.—The Commercial Milling Co. has planned extensive remodeling of its large mill. Two stories will be added to the present garage building, which will house the office and 5 stories to the building which will contain the rye mill, an enlarged laboratory and a domestic auditorium. The storage capacity is about 230,000 bus. and the marine leg can handle 10,000 bus. of wheat per hour.

Alto, Mich.—The Pattison-Wood Elvtr. Co., which is now operating the elevator formerly owned by the Alto Elvtr. Co., which went into the hands of the receiver about a year ago, is installing a 10-h. p. single phase motor to operate the grain end of the plant. The engine will still continue to be used to grind the feed. This motor will be enclosed in a dust tight and fire resistive enclosure built of asbestos lumber and reinforced concrete.

Alma, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has just about completed remodeling its plant, enlarging its capacity. It has 10 motors, most of them being Fairbanks-Morse, of the fully enclosed, self-ventilated, ball bearing type. Several of the old style open motors have been enclosed in fire resistive and dust proof housings made of asbestos lumber and reinforced concrete. All motors are provided with starters which have low voltage protection and overload time limit relays.

Kinde, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is arranging to rebuild, using either its Fillon or Port Austin elevator in the meantime.

Saginaw, Mich.—The elevator operated by Saginaw Farm Bureau Stores has recently installed a No. 3U J. B. Humdinger Feed Mill with a Dings Magnetic Spout for removing tramp iron from the grain before it is ground.

Sandusky, Mich.—The Watertown Co-op. Ass'n, with headquarters at Watertown, has recently purchased the Paul Billings hay warehouse and has converted it into a feed mill. Equipment consists of a No. 3 J. B. Hammer Mill equipped with feeder and crusher, and in addition a Dings Magnetic Spout Separator has been installed to remove the tramp iron from the grain before being ground. All of this equipment is operated by means of an American 10-hp., fully enclosed, ball bearing, pipe ventilated motor, equipped with a special shaft having a pulley on each end of the motor, one for tex rope drive to mill.

Plainwell, Mich.—The Easley Milling Co. is considering the installation of an oil engine of about 200-h. p. to replace the electric motors which drive the main part of the mill. If installed, this engine will be located in a fire resistive room to eliminate the fire hazard and keep the insurance rate as low as possible. This is a part of the program of the officers of the company to increase the efficiency of the plant and thereby lower the overhead cost per barrel of manufacturing flour. They recently completed an installation of SKF ball bearings on all of the line shafting in the mill. A few small motors will be used thruout the plant to drive packers, freight elevators and auxiliaries. These will be supplied with current directly from their own generator located in the fire resistive engine room.

MINNESOTA

Winthrop, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has built coal sheds.

Lancaster, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a cleaner.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install another grinder and corn crusher.

Minneapolis, Minn.—D. D. Tenney has been elected pres. of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Ass'n.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—The Redwood Milling Co. has installed a hammer mill in its feed grinding plant.

Frank T. Heffelfinger, pres. of F. H. Peavey & Co., has been elected a director of the National Surety Co.

Parkers Prairie, Minn.—The fire in the elevator of the C. G. Burns Co., some time ago, was caused by lightning.

Climax, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a cleaner, built a coal shed and painted the elevator.

Hazel, Minn.—Julius Peterson has succeeded his father, Oscar J. Peterson, as mgr. of the Math. Barzen Co.'s elevator.

Mavie, Minn.—Oscar J. Peterson has been transferred from Hazel to take charge of the elevator for the Math. Barzen Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Jas. de Veau, connected with the grain trade for 40 years, was found dead in bed Nov. 27. He was born in Toledo, O., Aug. 5, 1852.

Little Falls, Minn.—Leigh V. Tanner, 50, treas. of the Little Falls Milling & Mercantile Co., was killed recently when his automobile was struck by a grading machine.

Monticello, Minn.—The Farm Supply Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; officers, R. R. Rand, pres., and M. L. Hallowell, sec'y. Heretofore it has been known as the Monticello Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Waseca, Minn.—Edward A. Everett, organizer of Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., died Nov. 27 at the age of 61. He was connected with several other milling enterprises in this state, and active in civic and community affairs.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Dr. R. C. Sherwood resigned as director and chemist for the Minnesota State Testing Mill, which position he has held for 3 or 4 years. He and Chas. W. Ingman started a new firm Dec. 1 under the name of the Sherwood-Ingman Laboratories for the testing of grain, flour and feeds, succeeding Mr. Ingman.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Additional storage of 525,000 bus. is being added to Elevator "L" of the Cereal Grading Co., which will increase the total capacity of that elevator to 1,000,000 bus. The company is also doubling the handling capacity of the working house.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—Membership of R. R. DeArmond has been transferred.

Bigelow, Mo.—V. A. Sollader succeeded J. W. Hill as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—Frank M. Ward.

Fortescue, Mo.—F. V. Cummins is again mgr. of the Fortescue Elvtr. & Mill Co., succeeding Francis Sells.—Frank M. Ward.

Craig, Mo.—L. T. Mitchell has succeeded F. V. Cummins as mgr. of the Craig Grain Co.—Frank M. Ward, Martin Grain Co.

Atlanta, Mo.—W. L. Bealmer resumed charge of his mill Nov. 10, Mr. Loumaster, who had leased it, having decided to devote his time to the oil business.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The 1928 year book of the Grain Exchange is now in course of preparation, altho copies will not be available until the latter part of January.—N. K. Thomas.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Larabee Flour Mills Co. has purchased the elevator at Elwood, Kan., for use as additional storage here. The capacity of the elevator is 500,000 bus., which, added to the storage of the Larabee Co., will give it 1,250,000 bus. storage.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Merchants Exchange is planning on trading in securities and the Board of Directors has appointed a com'te to take up the matter which will try to get the Stock Exchange to join the movement. If not favorable to the latter body the Merchants Exchange will operate independently.

Richmond, Mo.—The elevator of the Seward Grain Co. was closed by order of the Federal Court Nov. 24 on petition of the Southwestern Grain Co. J. R. Peden of the Southwestern Grain Co. has opened the plant to sell the stock of feeds, grain, etc., for the benefit of the creditors. C. E. Sherman of Kansas City is the receiver.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The grain trade here is indeed sorry to report the death of Dr. J. H. Lee, an old-time wire operator in this market. "Doc," as he was generally known to the trade, was in the employ of the St. Joseph office of B. C. Christopher & Co. at the time of his death. He had been troubled with a heart affliction resulting from the "flu" in 1918, and death was directly due to this cause. Burial took place in Canada.

Carthage, Mo.—S. R. Morrow and S. O. Morrow, who recently bot out the minority interests of E. W. Kidder in the Morrow-Kidder Milling Co., will form a new company, probably to be known as the Morrow Milling Co., and will erect a 150-bbl. flour mill to replace the plant of the former concern, which was destroyed by fire last summer. The new headhouse will be used for the grain tanks of 140,000-bu. capacity which were not burned. The new feed unit will have a capacity of about 10 carlots daily. The company has bot the machinery of the mill at Noel.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Merchants Exchange has appointed F. B. Chamberlain, pres., Harry B. Langenberg and L. Ray Carter on a com'te to consider the question of trading in securities. Much interest has been aroused over this possibility and membership values have increased, \$835 being asked lately. The following applications for membership have been received lately: Arthur G. Sartorius, Elmer A. Schwarz, Schwarz Grain Co.; J. S. McCourtney, Mark C. Steinberg & Co.; Myron J. Stolter, Stolter Grain Co., Streator, Ill.; James Leroy Welsh, Butler-Welsh Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.; Edward E. Krueger, Knowlton Grain Co.; Geo. F. Priesler; Chas. L. Leiss, Decatur (Ill.) Grain & Elvtr. Co.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Annual election of officers of the Board of Trade will take place Jan. 8.

Philip G. Hale has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., have moved from the 14th to the 8th floor of the Board of Trade Bldg., into larger quarters.

The office of the Ransom Coal & Grain Co. was robbed Nov. 24 of \$1,000 in cash and the same in checks, the bandits forcing the six persons present to lie on the floor while looting the place.

The office of Jas. E. Bennett & Co. in the Board of Trade is being remodeled. A Trans-Lux machine is being installed which will display Chicago grain and New York Stock Exchange prices.

Jas. A. White of Lamson Bros. has applied for membership on the Board of Trade on transfer of the late L. F. Gates, who was senior partner of Lamson Bros. & Co.

E. D. Bigelow, asst. to the pres. of the Board of Trade, celebrated his 90th birthday Dec. 3. He was tendered an informal reception in honor of the event Dec. 5, at which members of the exchange presented him with a mahogany desk.

Wallingford Bros., Inc., has suspended business and are not making any new contracts, accepting any margins, or soliciting any new business of any kind. Suspension is temporary, pending readjustments. They will resume business shortly.

Members of the Board of Trade voted Dec. 10 on a change in the constitution restricting the membership to the present number, 217. Present rules permit sale of memberships by the Exchange at \$15,000. The Directors also recommended vote, same date, on change fixing a minimum charge of \$8 a car on seeds and \$5 on millfeeds. There is no minimum at present.

Notice has been given that W. C. Goffe, receiver for Dilts & Morgan, Inc., will give his "receiver's report and application for orders and directions" on Dec. 17, at 9:30 a. m. before U. S. District Judge Merrill E. Otis in the district court of the United States of the western district of Missouri. The report will cover such matters as may be incident to the final closing of the receivership.

The directors of the Board of Trade approved the resolution of the members to start a stock exchange. A special com'te, composed of Jas. W. Russell, chairman, E. O. Bragg, Geo. S. Carkener, Geo. H. Davis and Paul Uhlman, has been appointed to prepare rules, regulations and bylaws and submit plans and estimates on cost of the establishment, and held its first meeting Dec. 7. Prices of memberships advanced to \$9,000, an increase of \$2,000.

MONTANA

Willsall, Mont.—Chas Liquin, elevator operator, was caught in a drive belt and injured, but not seriously.

Cascade, Mont.—Geo. E. Paulson, mgr. of the Montana State Elvtr. Co., fractured a bone in his ankle recently.

Richey, Mont.—A. D. Floyd is now mgr. of the Imperial Elvtr. Co., succeeding Creighton Smith, who has returned to Minneapolis.

NEBRASKA

Hoag, Neb.—The Hoag Co-op. Grain Co. has installed a scale.

Avoca, Neb.—Harry O. Mickle is now mgr. of the Avoca Elvtr. Co.

Weeping Water, Neb.—I bot the elevator here Nov. 1 and am operating it myself.—E. F. Marshall.

Daykin, Neb.—I have succeeded T. C. Hart as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.—Raymond R. Benfer.

Omaha, Neb.—Logan & Bryan will occupy space on the 2nd floor of the Farnam Bldg., being constructed, about Feb. 15.

Murphy, Neb.—The Taylor Grain Co. has sold out to the Aurora Elvtr. Co. F. E. Hansen will manage it from the head office at Aurora.

Bronson (Sidney p. o.), Neb.—I am now mgr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator.—G. S. Bickel, formerly mgr. of O. M. Kellogg Grain Co., Brandon.

Red Cloud, Neb.—There was a small fire recently in the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n which caused a loss of \$143.40, covered by insurance.

Princeton, Neb.—J. F. Judah is now managing the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Hampton, Neb.—Chas. Peitsch has succeeded Harry Larsen as mgr. of the Hampton Elvtr. Co.

Omaha, Neb.—The Grain Exchange and its members subscribed \$510 to the fund being raised for the Stribling and Resso families, victims of the "ax-man."

Hooper, Neb.—Fire, caused by an overheated engine, destroyed the elevator on H. C. Moeller's farm which contained 3,000 bus. of corn, and 2,000 bus. of oats, a loss of over \$4,000.

Albion, Neb.—W. R. Wenderly, mgr. of the T. B. Heard Grain Co., was killed almost instantly when his automobile, being stopped at the foot of a hill, was run into by another car that came over the hill.

Crawford, Neb.—Fire destroyed the flour mills of the D. J. Toomey Milling Co. and 5,000 bus. of wheat on Dec. 9. Loss is about \$50,000. The company recently constructed 2 warehouses and made other additions, and was building a 60,000-bu. elevator.

Yanka (Brainard p. o.), Neb.—We are now moved into our new location. We have ironclad and also rebuilt our elevator as modern as possible. Our old building was torn down to the ground and sold.—Farmers Grain Co. of Yanka, J. J. Zah, mgr.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—The Mead Co.'s elevator caught fire in the boot. Fire was confined to the leg, doing about \$500 worth of damage. There are 2 elevators here, Mead & Co. and Scottsbluff Elvtr. Co.—Scottsbluff Elvtr. Co., J. B. Runyon, mgr.

Syracuse, Neb.—A. B. Wilson has purchased the elevator from the Duff Grain Co. and took possession Dec. 1. This elevator has been operated by the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. of Omaha. Mr. Wilson makes his headquarters at Nebraska City and is now operating 12 stations.

Henry Misch, who has been in charge of the elevator for two years, has been retained as mgr. by Mr. Wilson.

Grain dealers of Nebraska have an opportunity to prove to the trade that they are as enterprising and progressive as the dealers in other states by coming to the support of the new state grain dealers ass'n. Questions coming before the railroad companies, the grain exchanges and the lawmakers can be answered on behalf of the grain dealers of the state only when they have a fully representative organization that can demand their rights.

Dunbar, Neb.—The Supreme Court of Nebraska on Nov. 7 affirmed the decision of the district court of Otoe County holding Burton Gorton guilty of having embezzled \$1,900 while manager of the Dunbar Grain Co., a co-operative company. He carried an account in his own name with the Duff Grain Co., of Nebraska City, and bot and sold futures, paying margins and losses with checks drawn upon the account of the grain company in the Dunbar State Bank until he was \$14,000 short, part of which he repaid, until he called the directors together Apr. 6, 1927, and told them the facts.

NEVADA

Vya, Nev.—E. J. Sharp will build another mill.

NEW ENGLAND

Barre, Mass.—C. P. McClanathan, retired grain dealer, died Nov. 10.

NEW YORK

East Pembroke, N. Y.—G. A. Dymond & Co. has recently installed Hyatt Roller Bearings on the main line shaft.

Van Hornesville, N. Y.—A new firm, consisting of Jas. L. Hagar, pres. and treas.; Eugene Eutermarks, vice pres., and Leonard B. Moore, sec'y, will operate the mill formerly conducted by Otis Harvard.

Geneseo, N. Y.—Edward E. Doty, head of the firm of Belden & Co., died recently at the age of 66 years. He has been with the firm 46 years, but has been in ill health several years. During the war he was food administrator for his district.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

- " B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- " C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- " D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- " E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intention upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8".

Order Form No. 6 CB, Price 90 Cts.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Cobleskill, N. Y.—The Cobleskill Milling Co. has added a grinder to its equipment and installed roller bearings.

BUFFALO LETTER.

The Consolidated Feed & Grain Co. has enlarged its office.

The Hecker Elvtr. Co., Chas. H. Williamson, mgr., has taken larger office quarters.

The International Milling Co. of Minneapolis has let the contract for the machinery for its 2d unit here to the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. Total capacity will be 6,000 bbls. daily.

At the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Nov. 21, the delegates approved the recommendation of the board of directors that the 2,000,000-bu. transfer elevator be sold to the Central Selling Agency.

Mrs. Riley E. Pratt, wife of Riley E. Pratt, former operator of the Superior Elvtr. Co. elevator, was laid to rest Thanksgiving Day. It was a very sad loss to all who knew either of them.—H. I. Baldwin, Decatur, Ill.

NEW YORK LETTER.

H. J. W. Philips, grain broker, has also applied for associate membership.

Willis F. Rubins of F. S. Lewis & Co., grain commission brokers, sold his regular membership on the Produce Exchange and has applied for an associate membership.

A new high record price was set in the Produce Exchange recently when a membership sold for \$32,000. Increase in price is due to the probable future handling of securities.

Walter B. Pollock, treas. of the New York Produce Exchange and asst. vice pres. of the New York Central Railroad, died Nov. 20, having been ill several months. He was 72 years old. He had been connected with the Exchange since 1910, serving as treas., vice pres. and pres.

Over 50 new memberships were purchased in the Produce Exchange recently, 7 being New York Stock Exchange members. Securities trading, expected to start about Dec. 15, has aroused great interest in memberships. Nov. 30 a membership sold for \$32,000, an increase of \$1,000 over earlier sales.

NORTH DAKOTA

Des Lacs, N. D.—C. E. Gillin is now manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Arthur, N. D.—We have installed S. K. F. Ball Bearings thruout.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Hebron, N. D.—The loss of \$15,000 on the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and \$30,000 on grain burned Nov. 21 was fully covered by insurance.

Garrison, N. D.—The Southey Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators, Jos. A. Reuter, Alex. Southey, Ray A. Miners, and Nick and John Reuter.

New England, N. D.—Mervin Grannis, who lately assumed the management of the Farmers Equity Exchange, has appointed Donald Hart mgr. for the second elevator.

C. A. Aafedt, Berwick; Bentley Equity Exchange, Bentley, and Farmers Elvtr. Co., McHenry, have recently joined the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, the Minneapolis, South St. Marie, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway companies have arranged for one and a half fare rates for the round trip to Fargo for the convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. Feb. 5, 6 and 7, 1929, tickets good until Feb. 9, with probable extension of time to Feb. 11. Sale will start Feb. 3 in Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota and the province of Manitoba, where the rates apply.

Following are the entertainment features of the 18th annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota to be held Feb. 5, 6 and 7: At 3 o'clock, Feb. 5, special train will carry, free of charge, all delegates to the packing plant six miles west of Fargo. On Wednesday, the 6th, from 4 to 6 o'clock, the Fairmount Creamery at Moorehead, Minn., will have open house and personally conducted tour thru the plant. From 8 to 10 a smoker will be given at the Elks' Club, and at 11 Vitaphone pictures and vaudeville at the Fargo theatre, winding up with a big dance for the delegates at the Elks' Club on the evening of Feb. 7.

Meckinock, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has had a Fairbanks Dump Scale installed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

OHIO

Girard, O.—W. J. Zeller & Son moved to their new flour mill Dec. 3.

Maria Stein, O.—The Landman Milling Co.'s elevator has been completed.

Defiance, O.—Defiance Farmers Exchange is installing a Sidney Roller Bearing Corn Sheller.

Convoy, O.—Fire thought to have originated in the cob house totally destroyed the elevator of Long & Marshall, Dec. 3.

Collinsville, O.—The Holloway-Grover Grain Co.'s hay barn burned recently at a loss of \$2,400, fully covered by insurance.

Jenera, O.—The Jenera Co-op. Grain & Seed Co. is installing a Sidney Double Feeder for its hammer mill in its remodeled elevator.

The Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n will not hold any more district meetings until after the holidays.—W. W. Cummings, Sec'y, Toledo, O.

St. Paris, O.—The St. Paris Grain Co. is installing a corn cutter and grader and a roller bearing corn sheller, furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Millers State Ass'n at its fall meeting Nov. 21 adopted a resolution that the legislature enact a bill for a state police force, on account of the growth of crime over all rural Ohio.

Deshler, O.—Chas. B. Krohm, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., was injured severely lately when he was carried on the mechanically-driven man-lift to the upper floor of the large concrete elevator. He has practically recovered.

Petersons Crossing (Ada p. o.), O.—Albert Gross of Troy and his father-in-law, F. S. Swearingen of Springfield, have purchased the elevator of the Farmers Co-Op. Grain & Supply Co. Both are experienced grain men. The elevator will be remodeled before opening.

Convoy, O.—The elevator and warehouse belonging to Long & Marshall were destroyed by fire recently. Fire broke out shortly after noon and required several hours to get under control. A straw storeroom belonging to another firm across the street caught fire from the sparks. Loss was about \$35,000.

Marion, O.—A regular winter snow blizzard blew up just prior to the holding of the district meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n here on Nov. 21, which factor was responsible for a decreased attendance compared to the usual splendid turnout. Nevertheless, about 25 braved the storm. President Edgar Thierwechter of Oak Harbor, presided in his usual adept manner. V. E. Butler, Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind., gave the boys a fine talk, based on his fund of current information, which to me can always be taken as a true trend of business. Going to a cash basis was thoroughly discussed, but no definite action taken. Going from Greenville to Marion the "troupe" obtained five more applications for membership in as many stops, keeping the "batting" average up to 1,000%. One new member joined our ranks at the Marion meeting.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Toledo, O.

New members who have rushed to the ranks of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n upon learning of the benefits to be derived therefrom, the past forty-five days, include: The Townsend Ward Co., Basil Burns Grain Co., Consolidated Feed & Grain Co., all of Buffalo, N. Y.; J. W. Feeney & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; C. F. Morriss, Durham, N. C.; Gulf Crushing Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.; C. G. Egly, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Marshall-Hall Grain Corp., St. Louis, Mo.; and the following Ohio shippers: Avery (O.) Elvtr. Co.; United Grain & Fuel Co., West Unity; Marcus Eikenbary, Van Wert Grain Co., and Cavett Equity Exchange, all of Van Wert; C. W. Graul, Grove City; McAlister Robinson Co., Columbus; The Pickaway Grain Co., Circleville; Wm. Zollinger, Millersport; Landman Milling Co., St. Henry; Brown-Burnworth Co., Bremen; Farmers Exchange Co., Tiffin; E. L. Kimmell, West Manchester; S. J. Rudy & Sons, Covington; Wm. Toman, Gettysburg; Farmers Exchange Co., Prospect; Ansonia (O.) Grain Co.; C. K. Hunsicker, Williamsport; Lock Two Grain & Milling Co., New Bremen; W. C. Mote, Laura; W. H. Brown, New Madison; and The Piqua (O.) Milling Co.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, Toledo, O.

Stoutsville, O.—The Walter Houston Grain Co. of Amanda is now operating the former Goodman elevators. A. E. Huston will be in charge.

New Paris, O.—John Diggs, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has resigned on account of ill health. His assistant, Harry Collins, will take his place.

Cleveland, O.—The change in the name of the Cleveland Grain & Milling Co. back to the Cleveland Grain Co. has no significance, there being no change in capitalization, stocks, resources, policies, officers or anything else other than the name itself. Since 1921 no milling department was operated. The Cleveland Grain Co. originally established itself in 1897.

Upper Sandusky, O.—Suit for \$30,000 damages against Oscar J. Neiker, manager of the U. S. Commission Co., was dismissed, at the request of attorney for the plaintiff, from the Wyandot County Court, one week before date of trial. Suit was brought by a former bookkeeper whom he had had arrested on an embezzlement charge. At first she had pleaded guilty but later changed her plea and a grand jury failed to indict, hence the suit.

Greenville, O.—The recent district meeting here on Nov. 20 was a dandy. Some 71 were present and five new members joined. Phil Sayles, of Toledo, presided in his customary capable manner. E. C. Eikenberry, of Camden, made the best speech of his life along association work lines. V. E. Butler of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind., spoke in his usual well-informed way. D. J. Schuh, Executive Sec'y Cincinnati Board of Trade, and W. L. Ingalls, federal grain supervisor of Cincinnati, both gave good talks. Going to a cash basis was thoroughly discussed, tho no action was taken at the time.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, Toledo, O.

OKLAHOMA

Blackwell, Okla.—The Blackwell Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a grinding mill.

Thomas, Okla.—The Thomas Milling Co. has sold out to the Farmers Grain Co.

Lovell, Okla.—Wind slightly damaged the roof of the Enid Milling Co., Nov. 16.

Jefferson, Okla.—Harry Smith, mgr. of the Hacker Flour Mill Co.'s elevator, died recently.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Oad Colbert, mgr. of the Morrisville Mill & Elvtr. Co., is now a member of the city council.

Weatherford, Okla.—The Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. opened its feed mill Nov. 24, after the installation of a grinder.

Enid, Okla.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. held a formal opening of its 1,750-bbl. mill and 1,500,000-bu. elevator last month.

Wellston, Okla.—R. R. Cunningham has purchased the mill from Ingram & Nash, including the hammer mill recently installed.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma Bonded Warehouse Co. has remodeled a fireproof warehouse containing 50,000 sq. feet. It will handle all commodities in carlots.

Frederick, Okla.—The Southern Export Co. has taken over the Calvert elevator here and will operate it doing a general grain, feed and seed business.—E. O. Billingslea.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Grain Exchange Bldg. has been leased to Sears, Roebuck & Co. for a number of years and all tenants have been notified to move by Jan. 15, 1929.

Perry, Okla.—K. C. Jackson, formerly of Blackwell, now holds a traveling position with the Perry Mill & Elvtr. Co. He resigned as director of the Blackwell Chamber of Commerce.

Comanche, Okla.—Max Renas has purchased the property of the Comanche Elvtr. Co. which has been operated by J. M. Henderson. The firm will be known as the Comanche Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Stilwell, Okla.—The Adair County Mill & Elvtr. Co. is now open for business with W. W. Payne as buyer. It specializes in shelling corn, but will install machinery for manufacturing dairy feeds.

Yukon, Okla.—The Yukon Mill & Grain Co. is defendant in suit for \$17,500 brought by Mrs. Bernice Casey whose husband lost his life in a fall from the roof of one of the elevators of the Company on Feb. 10, 1927.

Guthrie, Okla.—Harry Payne fell into a feed grinder and received severe injuries. His left leg has been amputated.

El Reno, Okla.—Karl E. Humphrey, pres. of the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., was reelected a member of the board of directors of the state chamber of commerce at the second annual meeting in Oklahoma City, Nov. 22.

Enid, Okla.—General Mills, Inc., has purchased 18 acres of land from the Frisco Railroad for the extension of facilities here. It is understood that a 2,000,000-bu. elevator, to be followed by a large flour mill, will be erected probably in the spring.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Karl E. Humphrey, pres. of the State Chamber of Commerce and pres. of the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., was reelected on the Board of Directors of the Chamber last month. In his report Mr. Humphrey announced the adoption of a state referendum system for the submission of questions of a legislative nature direct to members, following the system used by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The organization is considering an agriculture and industrial survey of the state.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—It is rumored that the Washburn Crosby Co. will build a flour mill here.

Chinook, Wash.—The Owen-Peeke Feed & Grain Co. is installing feed grinding and mixing machinery.

Seattle, Wash.—A loud speaker announcing system has been installed on the trading floor of the Grain Exchange.

Seattle, Wash.—Mortiz Thomsen, founder of the Centennial Mill Co., and its pres. for 40 years, will give up the control when the proposed merger with the Montana Flour Mills is accomplished. G. I. Toevs, vice pres., will probably be his successor.

Seattle, Wash.—The Albers Bros. Milling Co. has repiled and redecked the dock and placed belt conveyors and spouts, all of which will permit bulk handling of grain at the rate of 300 tons per hour. Present storage includes 500,000 bus. of bulk grain and warehouse space of from 30,000 to 40,000 bus. of sacked grain.

Seattle, Wash.—The Port of Seattle has not definitely committed itself to the construction of the elevator for Smith Cove, but wants the plans prepared by its engineer, J. R. West. Present arrangements are for a 1,000,000-bu. elevator and a workhouse of 225,000 bus. capacity, of steel and concrete, 285x64 ft. There would be 48 main bins with 4 conveyor belts in pairs, making it possible to load 2 hatches of a ship at once. Much depends on the outcome of the freight grain rate differential fight between Seattle and Portland. Both bid for the Inland Empire "granary" shipments, and Portland now holds the preferential rate.

Seymour Jones, state market agent, who has charge of the Oregon State Grain Inspection Dept., has turned over to the State \$21,838.30 due it from appropriations for grain inspection. The original appropriation was \$7,500, which proved inadequate. Nov. 15, 1917 the emergency board made additional appropriation of \$5,000 and on Nov. 25, 1919 it authorized \$10,000. The Grain Dept. did not use all the emergency appropriations, but was indebted to the emergency funds \$14,228.97. It used \$7,499.33 of the original appropriation, making a total amount due the state of \$21,838.30, now settled in full with the co-operation of Chief Inspector Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reading, Pa.—A fire in F. S. Wertz & Sons' flour and feed mill did \$20,000 worth of damage Nov. 25.

Bethlehem, Pa.—The Bethlehem Milling Co. purchased the Luckenbach Flour Mills and will enlarge and improve the plant.

Brandtsville, Pa.—Fire starting in the elevator shaft of H. C. Zacharias' warehouse destroyed property estimated at \$65,000 value, including a feed and grain warehouse and 15 carloads of feed.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rapid City, S. D.—Jas. Scanlon, mgr. of the Philip Milling Co., died recently.

Valley Springs, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has installed a 10-ton truck scale and a truck dump.

Conde, S. D.—A coal scale is being installed at the Eagle Roller Mills Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Irene, S. D.—The elevator belonging to the Riley-Arneson Co. burned Nov. 24, with 20,000 bus. oats.

Westport, S. D.—The Westport Grain & Coal Co. installed a hammer mill and built a feed warehouse.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The mill plant of the Commander-Larabee Corp. was slightly damaged by windstorm Nov. 14.

Draper, S. D.—Tim Foley of Dante is now mgr. of the recently erected elevator of the Western Terminal Elevator Co.

Centerville, S. D.—Wm. Disbrow has been appointed mgr. of the elevator of the Fleischmann Malting Co. here, succeeding Jas. Lambertson, who was promoted to Beresford.

Beresford, S. D.—Jas. Lambertson has been promoted by the Fleischmann Malting Co. as manager of the elevator here, having spent 3 years as mgr. of its Centerville elevator.

Menno, S. D.—Paul Williamson bot the Hainer elevator and will conduct the same and operate a feed mill in a nearby elevator which he purchased. He will remodel the elevator and install more machinery.

SOUTHEAST

Washington, D. C.—Frank L. Zirkle, 58, who was in the grain brokerage business here several years, died of apoplexy recently.

Mercersburg, Va.—W. M. Proctor, formerly with the flour mills at Buena Vista, is now mgr. of the Mercersburg Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator.

TENNESSEE

Lenoir City, Tenn.—The E. W. Conner Feed Mill is in operation again.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Fire in John Butler's warehouse Nov. 2 destroyed stock belonging to the Murfreesboro Mill Co.

TEXAS

Wellington, Tex.—N. H. Pettit and W. O. Pettit have bot the Singley Mill & Elevator Co.

Lubbock, Tex.—H. H. Wright has succeeded R. T. Cofer as mgr. of the Perry Burrus Elevator, Mr. Cofer having been transferred to Dallas.

Galveston, Tex.—Paul H. Bimmerman, formerly of the J. C. Crouch Grain Co. of Dallas, is now traffic mgr. of the Texas Star Mill, succeeding C. E. P. Wistrod.

Dallas, Tex.—R. T. Cofer, former mgr. of the Perry Burrus Elevators at Lubbock, has been transferred to the buying office of the J. C. Crouch Grain Co. as asst. mgr.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The Wichita Falls Warehouse Building Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$35,000; incorporators, Frank Kell, pres. of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., J. A. Kemp and J. P. Tarry.

Plainview, Tex.—The Henderson Grain Co. has opened a branch office here and will deal in cash grain as well as futures with complete wire market report. Sam Strader, asst. mgr., is in charge. O. J. May, formerly with Norman Mayer, will be with this office.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce is considering the adoption of a plan for group insurance for the employees of the Exchange.—H. A. Plumb, sec'y.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A membership in the Chamber of Commerce sold Nov. 28 for \$500 and another for \$550, last being an advance of \$200 over previous sale a few days earlier. The lease on the present quarters expires in May, 1931, so a building com'tee, composed of J. M. Riebs, chairman; H. M. Stratton, W. A. Hottensen, E. J. Furlong and Otto R. Sickert, has been appointed to find a new location.

Superior, Wis.—Sec'y of State Theo. H. Dammann, has advised the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission that commission employees will not be granted overtime pay after Jan. 1, 1929. The October overtime amounted to \$5,000. The Commission will apply to civil service officials to permit the paying of overtime to employees.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6 inches. cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Cloth bound. Price \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9 inches. bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 204 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1928) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Waupaca, Wis.—The People's Supply Co. is installing a batch mixer that will mix 2 tons of feed at a time.

Milwaukee, Wis.—At the request of a large number of members of the Chamber of Commerce the Board of Directors has recently been giving serious attention to the working out of a plan to establish a market for stocks and bonds in connection with the grain trading activities of the members. Those advocating the adoption of the plan here claim that Milwaukee is the only city of its size in the country that has no stock exchange, and they feel confident that the industries whose securities are traded in publicly will welcome the inauguration of an open competitive market. They point out the fact that in the Chamber of Commerce all the necessary machinery and facilities for conducting an organized market are already set up and available for trading in securities, and contend that Milwaukee needs a market of this kind. The directors of the Chamber look favorably upon the plan, and President A. L. Johnstone will, within a few days announce his appointments on a committee of seven to inquire into the matter of listing and trading in stocks and bonds in the Exchange Room under rules to be perfected as the trading develops.

Lithuanian Chamber of Agriculture will soon erect several grain drying plants, after determining the best suited type for this work.

A coffee substitute is now being made of choice, selected, white Chevalier barley by the Kneipp Malt Food Co. The barley is malted and caramelized and roasted.

"Pietin," a rust attributable to excessive moisture, most serious of French wheat crop blights, is to be again studied by a recently appointed French commission.

A farm grain storage system to avoid glutting terminal markets was recently proposed by the National Farmers Union. Far-sighted farmers have long provided farm storage at their own expense.

Commissioner Abram F. Myers succeeds Commissioner Wm. E. Humphrey as chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, which change took place Nov. 30. Members serve in rotation as chairman for one year.

If the manufacturers of patent foods and others who are making illegitimate use of the word "vitamin" were gagged for a few years, until scientists could give us more exact information about the matter, it would contribute to the peace of mind of the population.—*The Miller, London.*



New Elevator of C. R. Lewis at Jacksonville,

New Elevator at Jacksonville, Ill.

When C. R. Lewis found his elevator at Jacksonville, Ill., in faulty condition he decided the best plan was to tear it down and build a new, modern house, rather than try to repair the old fashioned structure. Calling in Mr. Pierson, who looks after the repairs on his entire line of 18 elevators, they drew up plans.

A concrete foundation was put in a few yards from the old house and this studded, white-pine structure with double walls, was torn down that its lumber might be utilized in the construction of a modern elevator.

The new elevator is 28x28 ft. and 65 ft. high, joined on the south by a 28x48 ft. storage unit. The old house provided most of the lumber needed, since the new one has single walls between bins instead of a wall on each side of the studding as had the old house. Only a few thousand feet additional lumber had to be purchased. The entire structure is covered with asbestos roofing for protection from any chance sparks.

The main house is divided into eight hopper-bottomed bins to facilitate classification of grains and grades. Machinery includes a Western Pitless Sheller equipped with Hyatt Roller Bearings, a Cleaner, and two legs equipped with 5-ply rubber belts, 16 inches wide and carrying 15x7-inch buckets. A Richardson Automatic Scale is provided for weighing out-bound grain. Both legs and the cleaner are operated by a 15 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Motor in the cupola. A manlift gives easy access to all parts of the headhouse.

A Jay-Bee No. 3 Hammer Mill is provided for feed grinding. This is served from four steep-hoppered bins fitted with valves on the spouts to permit even mixing of grains as they are fed into the mill from any combination of spouts. The mill is operated by a 40 h. p. G. E. Inclosed Motor, which also runs the sheller, and is fitted with anti-friction bearings.

The storage unit is divided into four bins. Grain is delivered to them by a screw conveyor at the top and drawn from them by a belt conveyor at the bottom. This unit provides storage for about 10,000 bus. of ear corn in addition to small grains.

The drive-way extends thru the west side of the plant, extending thru the mainhouse and the storage unit. Six metal-lined sinks are provided, two in the mainhouse and four in the storage annex. Regular trap-doors serve these and dumping is accomplished with a Mc-Millin Combination Truck and Wagon Dump operating on tracks so as to serve all sinks.

Most of the machinery was supplied by Union Iron Works, tho some of the machinery from the old house which was still in good condition was utilized in the new.

One of the features of the concrete basement is a drain that empties direct into Jacksonville sewers and keeps the basement dry regardless of weather conditions.

The elevator has switching connections with the C. & A., the Wabash, the J. & H. and the C. B. & Q. RR., which expedites the movement of grain in and out of the elevator.

C. R. Lewis is an old-timer in the Illinois grain trade. In addition to his Jacksonville house he owns and operates a line of elevators, composed of 17 houses located at desirable stations thru Central Illinois.

In addition to grain he handles flour, feed and coal, doing a jobbing business on flour and feed.

Since dissolving partnership with interests in the Central Illinois Grain Co., during the war, Mr. Lewis has been operating under his own name. The size of the line he has built and the extent of his holdings are ample testimony to his splendid success.

Mexico's Quarantine against middle western wheats because of alleged prevalence of flag smut was protested to Washington by the Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n.

Do Not Take Chances

on verbal contracts for future delivery of the grain you are now purchasing. Mr. Farmer is very liable to forget them if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts will save you time, worry and money and should be used on every purchase.

They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 duplicate sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains firmly bound in the book. Both sheets contain a printed form on the back for entering all grain delivered on the contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Order FORM 10 DC, Price \$1.15.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

YOU can get CARS

if you proceed properly in filing your order and follow it up persistently, earnestly and stubbornly with duplicating Car order blanks.

These formal orders give the station agent a feeling of responsibility, and often bring cars when verbal orders fail. By keeping a carbon copy of each order for cars would-be shipper has a complete record of all efforts to obtain cars—a certain proof in case of unreasonable delay by the railroad company.

CAR ORDER BLANKS are bound in book form. Each book contains 50 originals, 50 duplicates and 3 sheets of carbon. The originals are machine perforated so may be readily torn out, while the duplicate remains in the book.

If you wish station agent to heed promptly your orders for cars use Form 222 C. O., Price 75 cts.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Place of Future Trading in Grain Marketing.

[Continued from page 714]

Our futures markets rarely ever are in a position to absorb such large volumes without a wide fluctuation in price. Prices which advance or decline 4 or 5 cents under such circumstances hardly reflect satisfactory marketing conditions and certainly not from a hedging standpoint. In no sense can they be construed as reflecting supply and demand for actual grain. The necessity for some degree of limitation of concentrated speculative activities is being rapidly recognized by the exchanges as facts are fully developed.

Speculative Short Selling.—I have no quarrel with short selling as such. When prices are carried completely out of bounds thru wild speculative buying by the general public, a trader who sells short may render a real service to society. On the other hand, concentrated speculative short selling of grain futures at a time when grain is being marketed freely by our farmers is certain to depress prices to artificial levels. With this must come distress and discontent. Personally I believe the farmer who has grain to market would be just as happy at that particular time if supply and demand were permitted to function more freely. It is recognized that the accumulation of excessive lines for long account may be equally disturbing and sometimes more so.

Most writers on this subject contend that large-scale speculators carry the hedges when the grain is being moved freely from the farms and that if the large traders were not in the market to buy at that time prices would be depressed to much lower levels. No doubt that is the theory upon which our futures markets were founded. The records, however, do not support this theory. Immediately prior to and during the early part of the heavy wheat marketing period in 1926 most of the large speculative traders were on the short side of the market. At one time during this period, as shown in our Technical Bulletin No. 79, two traders controlled 32.6 per cent of the total open commitments in the December wheat future which carried most of the hedges. The market position of these two alone involved speculative short sales of more than 22 million bushels. It seems a fair conclusion that this heavy speculative load in addition to the hedging transactions must have exerted an undue burden resulting in depression of prices to unwarranted levels. Somewhat similar situations existed in 1927 and again on our present crop, but due to the excellent co-operation of the business conduct committees of the exchanges the concentrated selling pressure has been less severe. Nevertheless further progress in the control of this particular phase of future trading appears essential in the interest of agriculture and for the preservation of the many excellent features of future trading. Until this can be done no plan intended to relieve our farmers from their present distressed condition will be fully effective.

Cottonseed grades and a method of arriving at such determinations is being sought by the Division of Cotton Marketing, according to a statement by Senior Marketing Specialist Guy S. Meloy, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on Nov. 19. The problem is complicated by variability of the seed. Rule I should specify, No rule or interpretation of a rule shall be changed after a crop has started to market.

MISGUIDED Canadian wheat growers have asked the Royal Grain Commission to have their grain inspection taken from the Trade and Commerce Department and put under the Dominion Department of Agriculture. They are asking just what the trade in the States has suffered from ever since federal supervision was established, and what has been provocative of complaint nearly every year, in that the officials designated by the Department of Agriculture are out of touch with the commercial handlers of grain, and are prone to make rulings that cause loss to the dealers after the grain has left the hands of the farmers. If the official grading took place at the farm or at the country elevator there might be some justification for the service being controlled by the agricultural departments, but since all inspection is conducted after the grain has entered the channels of trade the supervision ought to be conducted as at present in Canada, and a change in the States to control by the Department of Commerce would be equally beneficial.

Your Income Tax

By M. L. Seidman,
of Seidman & Seidman, C. P. As.

The annual day of reckoning for our incomes with Uncle Sam, our silent partner, soon approaches. This time, however, it means more than just an income tax return, for the accounting must be made under different terms and conditions. During the year, the partnership contract underwent considerable change. New clauses were added, old ones modified, and the provisions entirely rearranged. Those of us, therefore, who thought we had finally attained life's ambition by mastering the A B C of our income tax requirements, must sit down and start our grinding study all over again.

These tidings will probably not add zest to a New Year's Eve celebration, nor make us all join chorus in a "hip-hip and hooray." On the other hand, the situation is not as dismal as surface appearances would indicate. For one, the new law makes the tax burden somewhat lighter in many instances. The necessity for extra study rarely becomes a bother under such circumstances. Then, the form and text has been improved, so that it now is no longer a seeming hodge-podge. John Jones will be able to make some sense out of the law, or at least, more conveniently and compactly find the part in which he is directly concerned.

We must, of course, be tolerant and understanding. At best, an income tax law can never be simple, if it is to be just. The human being and his activities in eking out a livelihood are too complex to be adequately covered by a short and snappy income tax law. If the law were couched in broad generalities, it would not require an unusually astute mind to manipulate affairs so as not to come within the statutory terms. The result, of course, would be to pass on to the next fellow an increased tax burden, since taxation is merely a matter of who pays. The aggregate amount to be paid is fixed by definite governmental requirements, and to the extent that one person escapes another must contribute more.

Our present law is the product of an evolution of years of experience. It tries to spread equitably the cost of government over those getting its benefit, on the basis of ability to pay. Everybody recognizes that the ideal has not been fully realized. But the effort is a sincere one. The thousands of rulings, regulations and decisions that have been made under the old laws, bear witness to the fact that it is impossible for the law to set everything forth, and at the same time they attest to the desire of the income tax department to make good the deficiency. The millions of dollars that are refunded to taxpayers every year and the substantial amounts collected as additional

assessments also point out that the government is actively on the job, trying to give every one his due.

Looking at it from the point of view of the individual taxpayer, distinct progress is likewise shown. There was a time when the preparation of an income tax return might have made a man jump out of his skin, or might have produced results entitling him to free admission to the office of a professor on abnormal psychology. The law was new, and way beyond the layman. Reading it with the attempt to understand it was futile. It did help consume the midnight oil and give the weary toiler a bleary-eyed daze, but for the large part, those were the only constructive accomplishments. The fun really began, however, when the cute little income tax blank had to be filled in and the tax computed.

Today the picture is considerably different. Our silent partner seems to be considerably more reasonable in the extent to which he shares our profits. Preparing an income tax return isn't the easiest thing in the world yet. But in the final analysis, it will be found that the law is based on fundamental, logical principles that are easy to grasp.

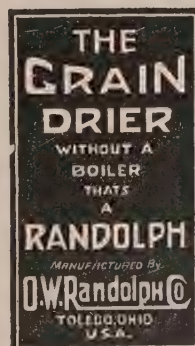
There are, to be sure, frills and fancies that in many cases make a considerable difference in the tax bill.

LOCAL MEETINGS of country elevator operators are slowly bringing about a discontinuance of many bad practices to the advantage of grain growers and dealers generally.

A stock split-up of common stock by increasing shares from 350,000 to 750,000, is announced by the Archer-Daniel-Midland Co., Minneapolis, world's largest linseed products manufacturers.

Max Lorders, whose grain firm in Hamburg was recently reported to have gone into bankruptcy, is said to be dead. All creditors will be fully protected, it is understood, liabilities of the firm amounting to only about \$80,000.

Using 1,100 ears of Creston (Iowa) prize winning corn for advertising "Iowa" is a novel innovation just in the process of being carried out by a Des Moines newspaper. Some 7,500 ears of corn grown in the mentioned section were entered for prizes given by local merchants. Blair Brenneman of Grand River won the Chamber of Commerce Sweepstakes.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.



Elgin Flour & Feed Co., Elgin, Ill.

This plant is equipped with a Randolph Direct Heat Grain Drier

Safety Mask for Entering Grain Bins

To remain in a grain bin for any length of time and live in the presence of such poisonous gases as carbon monoxide is impossible without a supply of pure fresh air for breathing.

The danger to life is greatest in concrete bins which are air-tight, no asphyxiations having been reported in wooden bins of the old style, several deaths having occurred in recent years in the grain tanks of reinforced concrete elevators.

Aug. 30, 1927, Frank Cogaine and Frank Pohalski, the first having entered a bin of the Rialto Elevator at Milwaukee, Wis., to examine corn and the second to rescue him, were killed by a poisonous emanation from the low grade corn, which chemical test showed was neither carbon monoxide nor carbon dioxide gas, a fireman with an ordinary gas mask being overcome, proving the need of a supply of air thru a hose, or oxygen from a helmet.

July 29, 1925, a man died in a bin of the J. J. Badenoch Co., Chicago, Ill., from what the coroner's physician declared was carbon dioxide gas, generated from corn screenings.

Mar. 30, 1923, a gas mask proved of no avail in rescuing two men who died in a bin of damp oats at the elevator of the Mid West Elevator Co., Chicago, Ill. An oxygen helmet enabled a fireman to remain long enough to pull out the dead. That the gas could not have been carbon monoxide was proved by its exploding next day.

Feb. 1, 1921, a man died 15 minutes after entering a tank at the elevator of the Globe Grain & Milling Co., Ogden, Utah, filled to within 7 ft. of the top with barley that had so matted together it refused to flow out thru the spout. The space above the grain contained 12.65% carbon dioxide.

Jan. 31, 1918, at the concrete Public Elevator, New Orleans, La., while being hoisted out of a bin in which he had found the air bad the foreman fell out of the saddle and had his neck broken. Analysis showed several times the normal amount of carbon dioxide gas.

A mask has been specially designed to meet all conditions of the most dangerous fumes that collect in tanks, gas mains, trenches, blast furnaces, steamship holds, tank cars and other places that require continuous hard work.

This mask has rubber face-pieces with laminated lenses and special diaphragm which keeps these lenses from fogging at all times, and is exceedingly comfortable and light. The head harness is renewable at all times should they wear out. An outlet valve for exhaled air is located behind the flexible tubing, a durably sensitive breathing valve preventing air from getting into the hose.

The entire mask, flexible hose and breathing valve are held in place and supported by straps from the shoulders. By this means the weight of the air line hose is supported by the shoulder straps, relieving the weight and strain from the mask proper allowing free movement of the head. Masks usually furnished complete with 25 feet of non-kinking hose, but 50 to 100 ft. extra hose can be supplied at a small additional cost.

Some conditions are such that warrant the use of a greater length of hose, for these



Safety Mask Equipment.

conditions a small hand operated blower can be supplied to furnish pure air.

This will allow fresh air at all times with perfect safety to the operator. For absolute safety it is said that this mask, made by the Pulmosan Safety Equipment Co., can not be beat.

Insurance Notes.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE secretaries met in Chicago on Nov. 22. The governing com'te met Nov. 23.

NO NATION, however rich, can afford a sheer waste of a half billion dollars a year. Not only is the property, which is lost through fire, utterly gone, but its replacement draws energy which should go into producing new wealth.—Irving T. Bush.

FIRE PREVENTION will make the most headway when it captures the individual and leads him to be careful in his own surroundings. Likewise fire protection will accomplish most when it is applied locally; the more direct and prompt the application at the start of the fire the better, and the smaller the loss. —Henry O. Lacount, former pres. National Fire Protection Ass'n.

THE GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Indianapolis, Ind., has purchased a 17-room residence at 18th and Meridian Streets, which will be remodeled into a modern and permanent home office. The company now occupies the entire eighth floor of the Guaranty Building.

Pools Effect No Saving.

The year that has passed has added something more to our understanding of the operations of what is called the Pool. It becomes clearer as time goes on that the methods of the Pools in handling and selling grain are less different from the methods of the Grain Exchange than Pool advocates are willing to admit.

In handling grain in the country the methods of the Pools are just the methods of the grain trade. Indeed, most of the Pool grain is handled by the regular elevator companies and, of course, the method of handling is just the same as it was before the Pools were heard of.

At the terminal point the same thing holds. Most of the Pool grain is shipped by country elevators to terminals not owned by the Pool, and even Pool grain shipped to Pool terminals is handled in identically the same way. This is true even in regard to mixing. And the loading of the Pool grain into vessels is done by the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association, which is a trade organization. The fact is that so far as the physical handling of the grain is concerned, there has been no change whatever.

In the selling of the grain, too, as time passes it is more evident that there has been very little change. The Pool Selling Agency is a member of the Exchange, and a member of the Clearing House. That Selling Agency buys and sells grain, cash as well as futures, in accordance with its judgment in or on the Grain Exchange like other large firms. It uses the Grain Exchange in the same way that other members use it. Even in exporting it uses the facilities of the Exchange as other members do, selling either on the floor or by direct cable as others do, just as in their judgment it pays them best.

There are, however, two differences to be noticed here between the Pool method and the trade method. The trade must always account to the individual farmer and return to him full information on the transaction, and the actual price received by it for the individual farmer's grain. On the other hand, the Pool pays an average price to all the growers of the same grade, and the Pool is not bound, and, in fact, does not give the individual farmer the information which the trade is compelled to give by law.—A. Thomson, former pres. Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Fire Experiences of Elevator Owners.

Lightning will strike even a concrete elevator that is without lightning protection, as was the case at the elevator of the Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind. A small piece of concrete was knocked off but no fire resulted.

The starting torch of an oil engine will ignite inflammable material as the helper in the Farmers Elevator at Athol, S. D., learned when he passed the burning torch with open supply of gasoline for priming can, and it caught fire. Why not?

A light wire led lightning into the elevator of the Equity Elevator & Trading Co., at Hillsboro, N. D., but the house was rodged and the damage held down to \$22.

A fire-proof engine room saved the plant of C. W. Pontius at Lewisburg, O., when the torch used to heat up the head of the semi-diesel engine for starting blazed up to the ceiling.

Open lights or any type of lantern with flame should never be used in an elevator or feed mill. To clean a bin in the feed mill of J. E. McAllister & Son, at Gouverneur, N. Y., on Nov. 12, an employee lowered himself with block and tackle, starting the cleaning from the top and using an ordinary kerosene lantern for light. Unexpectedly to him there was an explosion of that dust he had raised. The several small fires that followed were put out by chemical extinguishers. What else could an elevator owner expect?

Books Received

TRAMP IRON and Your Feed Grinder is a brochure of 15 pages giving a complete record of past experience with the fire and explosion hazard of foreign material in the grain fed to feed grinding mills, explaining clearly how to prevent the smashing of plates and hammers that necessitate costly repairs and delays, as well as the loss of the plant by fire. All magnetic separators do not take out the heavy tramp iron. This booklet explains the difference between those that do and those that do not. Invaluable to feed grinders, who will be sent a copy free on application to the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.



Ice Is A Poor Fire Extinguisher

You can't put out a fire with ice. Yet that's what you may have to try during the winter, if you don't plan to fix the fire barrels so that the coldest weather will not freeze them. Better plan now to beat old King Winter.

Write for full particulars to

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Pennsylvania

Status of Farmer-Owned Grain Marketing Ass'ns

The farmers' local elevator movement has passed its peak of rapid expansion and the number of associations remains about constant, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agri. There are now comparatively few surplus grain producing communities which are not served by a farmers' elevator. The department has 3,526 local farmers' elevator associations on its lists at this time.

According to reports received by the department the greatest organization activity in the Pacific coast area occurred in 1909; in the spring wheat area in 1916; in the Corn Belt in 1919; and in the winter wheat and soft wheat areas in 1920. Only a few companies have been organized since.

The volume of grain handled in 1926-27 is estimated by the investigators as 550,000,000 bus., however, they say, the volume of grain handled at approximately one-half of these elevators is not sufficiently large to permit of profitable operation if considered in the light of research findings that 100,000 bus. per elevator is a minimum. But they report that many of these associations are now supplementing their incomes by handling sidelines or performing other services.

"Practically all the associations reporting are farmer-owned," says the report, "but they vary as to other co-operative principles and practices. About 69 per cent use the one-vote-per-member principle; about 77 per cent limit the amount of stock which may be owned by any one member; about 62 per cent limit the per cent of dividends payable upon capital stock; nearly 73 per cent pay patronage dividends to stockholders, but only about 15 per cent reflect full patronage dividends to non-stockholders as well as to stockholders.

"With regard to operating practices, about 44 per cent of those reporting use futures for hedging purposes; 45 per cent reported clean-

ing of commercial grain, and 32 per cent cleaned seed grain for farmers. Nearly 28 per cent practiced mixing to some extent. Practically one-half store grain for farmers, but only about 11 per cent use terminal grain storage facilities. For all areas, 44.3 per cent of the grain handled was sold on consignment, 38 per cent "on track," 17 per cent "to arrive," and the balance was disposed of as local sales.

"More than 83 per cent of the group reporting showed financial surpluses at the close of the 1926-27 season. The total net surplus of all associations after deducting deficits reported was estimated to be about \$27,000,000. About 60 per cent of the group paid stock dividends totaling about \$3,000,000, while 24 per cent paid patronage dividends of more than \$4,000,000."

Lack of volume, poor management, and unsafe business practices, were given as the most common causes of unfavorable financial condition.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMISSION CO.'S: Efforts of farmers to carry their grain-marketing activities beyond the independent local elevator stage, the report says, have been directed mainly along three lines. One of these has been in the direction of linking local co-operative elevators for the purpose of effecting economy and increasing stability. The second line of centralized effort is represented in the organization of co-operative grain commission agencies to sell grain on terminal markets. At least eight such associations, the report says, have been organized within the past 15 years, and the volume of business handled by them in 1927-28 exceeded 36,000,000 bus. Farmers' elevators to the number of 525 own stock in these commission companies and another 628 contributed their business during 1927-28. Surplus earnings are returned to farmers through local elevator associations in the form of patronage and stock dividends.

POOLS: State-wide wheat marketing ass'n's, commonly known as wheat pools, ac-

cording to the report, represent the third line of endeavor in large-scale co-operative grain marketing. They were first formed following the world war, and as originally organized, they operated on contracts with their members, usually for 5 years. The eight associations of this type now operating are working on their second series of contracts, most of them modified to provide withdrawal periods.

About 72,000 farmers in about 10 states hold membership in the wheat pools, which advance money to the growers and endeavor to regulate the movement of grain to market. The volume of grain handled annually has ranged from 12 to 17 million bushels in recent years. The Bureau's sympathy with the pools is so deep it seems to ignore the facts.

The Netherlands Elevator & Grain Forwarding Co., Amsterdam, will build another floating elevator, for a total of six, better to handle the increasing volume of grain coming to this port. Grain receipts touched 423,000 tons in 1926 and 579,000 tons in 1927. Gross profit for these two years was \$112,000 and \$165,000, respectively.

Many new agents were appointed during the first four months of the operation of the new Capper-Ketcham Act, namely, 197 new extension workers in agriculture and home economics in 39 states. Some 34 of this number are new county agricultural agents and 43 are assistants, 2 are negro county agents, 62 are county home demonstration agents, 9 assistants, 6 negro home agents, 22 men county club agents, 18 women county club agents and 1 a state girls club agent. The act provided \$20,000 for each state and territory, available July 1, 1928, with \$500,000 to be divided every year thereafter. Some 5,000 were in this service prior to the passage of this Act. A wonderful addition to our army of meddling bureaucrats.

54,000 BUSHEL DAILY CAPACITY HESS DRIERS JUST COMPLETED

	Bushels
Bastien Grain Co., Chicago, Ill.	18,000
Panama Pacific Elevator, Victoria, B. C.	18,000
Norris Grain Co., So. Chicago, Ill.	18,000

225,000 BUSHEL DAILY CAPACITY HESS DRIERS NOW BUILDING

	Bushels
New York Central Ry. Co., Export Elevator, Weehawken, N. J.	110,000
Quaker Oats Co., St. Joseph, Mo.	36,000
St. Joseph Public Elevator Co., St. Joseph, Mo.	27,000
Illinois Central Ry. Co., Omaha, Nebr., Direct Heat Drier	36,000
J. J. Mullaney Grain Co., Sioux City, Iowa, Direct Heat Dryer	7,500
Buenos Aires, Argentina.	8,500

The World's Largest and Finest Elevators Use HESS DRIERS.

HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.

1207 SO. WESTERN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

HESS DRIER CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

68 HIGGINS AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Patents Granted

1,693,266. Seed Bag. Rosecrans Baldwin, Chicago, Ill. A textile fabric seed bag formed of loosely woven toweling material, the material along the sides of the bag being provided with a selvage border approximately one inch in width and having a line of stitching therethru forming the bag seam.

1,692,832. Conveyor Belt Guide. Wm. H. Harrison, Paterson, N. J., assignor to Portable Machinery Co., Clifton, N. J. This is a combination of a frame, an endless belt thereon, pulleys for the belt, guide lugs on the under side of the belt, and rails extending longitudinally of the belt and spaced to form a channel for guide lugs.

1,694,228. Worm Conveyor. Richard Mueller, Spandau, Germany, assignor to Krah & Kirchhoff, Berlin, Germany. In a conveyor, a housing, a screw therein, an inlet to the housing, a toothed wheel engaging with the screw and mounted adjacent the inlet, whereby the toothed wheel aids in feeding material to the screw, and prevents rotation of material in the screw.

1,692,613. Magnetic Pulley. John P. Bethke, Milwaukee, assignor to Magnetic Separator Co., Milwaukee, Wis. In a magnetic pan conveyor, the combination with an apron composed of interconnected pans, of a magnetic pulley having pole pieces provided with surfaces corresponding substantially in contour and area with the registering surfaces of the pans passing thereover.

1,692,590. Apparatus for Magnetic Separation. Roswell H. Stearns, Milwaukee, assignor to Magnetic Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The method of magnetic separation consisting in moving finely divided material containing magnetite in a shallow stream of flowing water in opposition to the movement of the water, and magnetically attracting the magnetite transversely in a plane substantially parallel to the direction of flow.

1,693,747. Drier. Edward P. Decker, New York, N. Y. A drier comprising in combination, an inclined impervious drying support and an inclined screen forming a continuation of the support, means for vibrating the support and screen to impel the material vertically from the

support and screen and cause it to gradually descend and pass the finer particles to the bottom, and means for applying heat to the support to dry the fines so that they will more easily pass thru the screen.

1,694,083. Corn Crib Wall Construction. Halver R. Straight, Adel, Ia. A wall construction for corn cribs comprising a base, a series of upright ventilated wall blocks arranged with their edges adjacent and in common surface, a series of horizontal channel blocks having upper and lower channels, said channel blocks being placed in position on the upper edge of the wall blocks with the upper ends of said blocks entering the lower channel, and a second series of upright wall blocks resting in the upper channel.

1,694,079. Sack Holder. Wilbur H. Nicholas, Indianapolis, Ind. In a sack holder, a pair of uprights spaced apart spring-bars each having top cross bars at their upper ends over which cross-bars the folded top of a sack is secured, a base comprising a pair of horizontal spring bars each having both of their ends extended upwardly, horizontal bars connecting the ends of the upward extensions, a vertical standard attached to each horizontal end bar and means for adjustably securing a respective upright spring-bar to a vertical standard.

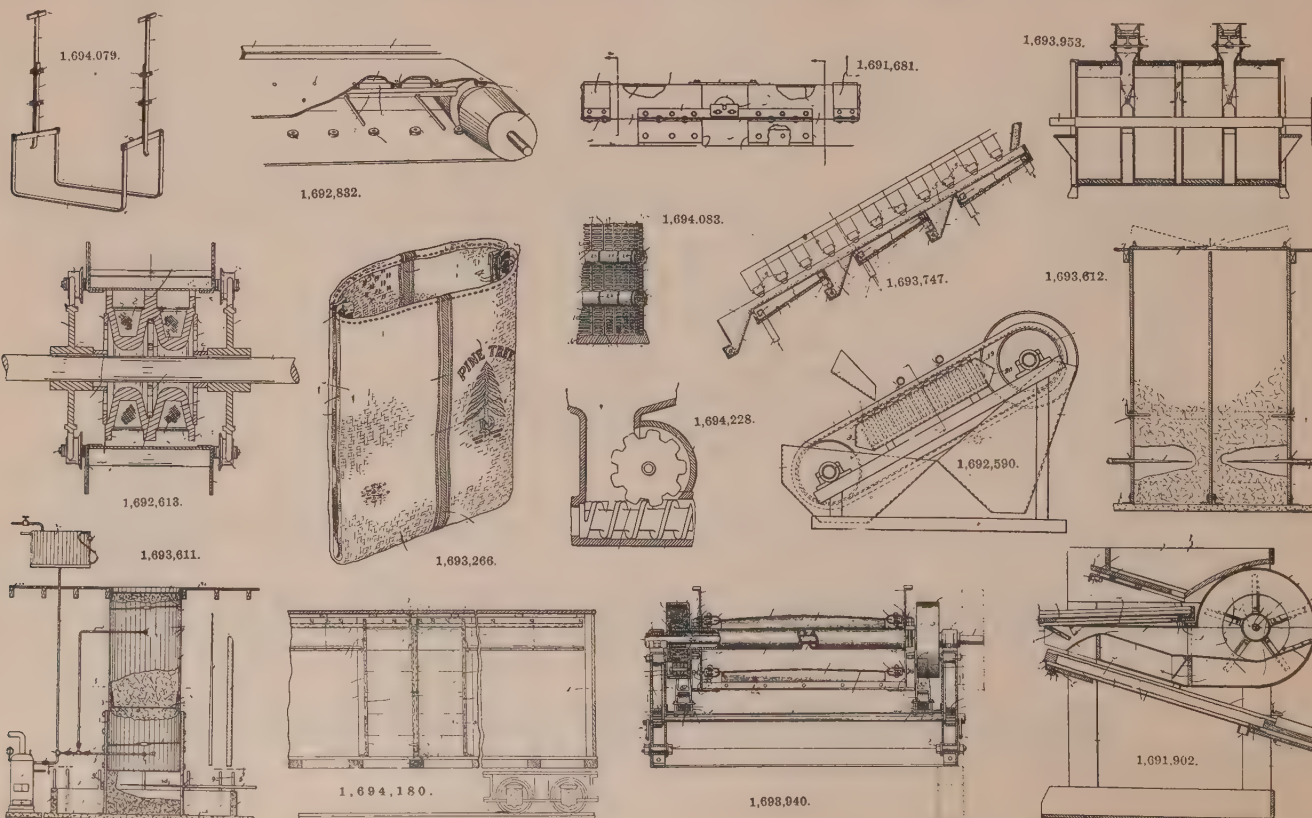
1,691,902. Grain and Seed Cleaner. John H. Penny, Fountain City, Ind. In a grain and seed cleaner, upper and lower vibratory shoes having screens, a transverse drum having at one end thereof an air inlet chamber and at the opposite end a fan chamber horizontally and transversely aligned and communicating therewith, a longitudinal air duct located between the shoes and having its mouth adjacent the approximated ends of the shoes, and at its inner end communicating with the air inlet chamber, and a fan located in the fan chamber, the latter having a discharge passage located between said shoes and discharging laterally of the machine.

1,693,940. Screening Apparatus. Samuel Davis Robins, Woodmere, N. Y., assignor to Robins Conveying Belt Co., Passaic, N. J. A screening apparatus comprising a screen frame, a drive shaft substantially co-incidental with the center of gravity of the frame, stationary bearings for the shaft, connections between shaft and frame whereby the frame is positively gyrated in circular paths lying in planes at right angles to the drive shaft, and resilient equalizing means simultaneously acting in the same direction upon frame beyond the respective sides of the shaft and operative to maintain the frame constantly in correct screening position while permitting its positive gyration.

1,693,953. Machine for Husking, Podding, Brushing or Treating Grain. Leopold Kaspar, Olmutz, Mahren, Czechoslovakia, assignor to Kaspar Getreideschalmaschine G. m. b. H., Of-fenbach on the Main, Germany. A machine for treating grain comprising a plurality of treating chambers, arranged in pairs, charging conduits extended between the two chambers of each pair, the chambers of each pair having charging openings in fixed connection with the co-operating conduit, valves in the conduits for controlling the communication between the latter and its connected chambers, means for automatically operating the valves at predetermined time intervals, valves for controlling the charging operation both as to time and volume of the charge, and means for automatically operating the last named valves.

1,694,180. Grain Door. Noah Johnson and Louis H. Strasser, St. Louis, Mo. The door closure comprises a plurality of sections, upright guides and longitudinal substantially horizontal supporting ways extending across the top of the door opening and to one side thereof, whereby the sections may be arranged in vertical series to close the door opening and supported in longitudinal arrangement at the sides of the door opening, the sections having hooks for engaging the supporting ways, there being a plurality of hooks on each section, the corresponding hooks on each section forming a plurality of series, the longitudinal ways having slots to correspond to and pass each series of hooks, the hooks in each series being differently arranged from the hooks of the other series whereby the hooks of each series are enabled to bridge and be supported across the slots corresponding to the other series.

1,691,681. Belt Conveyor. James Thomson, Glasgow, assignor to Mavor & Coulson, Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland. A supporting structure for rollers of a conveyor of the belt type, comprising longitudinal units of inverted trough formation, each unit having a roofing and downwardly extending sides, connection means for connecting units arranged end to end with an intervening space between their adjacent ends, said connection means comprising a roofing extending longitudinally over the intervening space, carriers extending longitudinally across the intervening space, one carrier at each side, said carriers being at a distance below the level of the roofing, mountings on the longitudinal units for rollers for the upper run of the belting, mountings on the carriers for rollers for the lower run of the belting, the upper run being above the roofing the lower run being



below the roofing, and pedestal supports at the ends of the longitudinal units.

1,693,611-612. Manufacture of Live Stock Feeds. Chas. R. Mabee, Buffalo, N. Y., assignor to Mabee Patents Corp., Dover, Del. The method of producing a live stock feed which includes introducing farm roughage into a vertical container arranged to permit the withdrawal of treated roughage from the base thereof, packing the roughage and subjecting the same to a conversion treatment, and subsequently causing the lower portion of the mass to be laterally moved bodily to a point at one side of the container to permit the remainder of the mass to move downwardly thru the container. In apparatus for the preparation of live stock feed, the combination with a vertical container for the treatment of a mass of farm roughage, of means to laterally displace the lower portion of the column of roughage, said means including a member arranged to be extended about one side of a mass of roughage adjacent the base of the container.

The Death of Thomas Dwight Budd.

Thomas Dwight Budd, Chief Engineer of the Jas. Stewart Corp., internationally known designers and constructors of terminal grain elevators, died at the Evanston (Ill.) Hospital Thursday evening, November 29th, following an emergency operation for appendicitis.

He had served the Corporation as Chief Engineer for several years with remarkable success and gave unusual promise of perfecting a number of innovations in the arrangement, equipment and operation of terminal elevators. He kept ever in mind the economical necessities of business and sought to erect large grain handling plants which could be operated efficiently to capacity with a minimum employment of labor.

One of the most important improvements in elevator equipment which he helped to perfect was the dust collecting system whereby dust was collected and returned to the grain from which it had been drawn and thus carried out of the house without loss of weight in the grain and without increasing the dust explosion hazard of the plant. It was his foresight and engineering ability which ultimately resulted in the installation of the first grain car unloaders in the Northern Central Elevator at Baltimore. He also designed the steel bottom for grain tanks which permitted the load to be sustained by the circular walls of the tank and thus leave the space underneath the tank open for better illumination and ventilation or for storage as the owner might desire. He had served as engineer in the designing and construction of a number of large terminal elevators in different parts of the country with credit to his firm and his profession.

T. D. Budd was born in St. Louis, October, 1887, educated in the grade schools, the Manual Training School and Washington University, of St. Louis. After a term in the testing laboratories of the U. S. Government for testing concrete and different varieties of cement he joined the forces of a St. Louis architect and later came to Chicago where he was associated with Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. While with this company he took a course of engineering at the Armour Institute and after securing an engineering degree he took the state examination for licensed structural engineer. Having thus prepared himself he accepted a position with Jas. Stewart & Co., and later became its Chief Engineer. When the new company of Jas. Stewart Corp. was formed he became Vice-President and Treasurer as well as Chief Engineer. He was married in April, 1927, to Madeline Reed of New York City.

Thus he was taken from life at the height of his success and his happiness. Mr. Budd was a member of the Union League and the Skokie Country Club and a Mason. A keen follower of Isaac Walton and a splendid shot in the field. He is survived by his widow, his parents, two brothers and two sisters.

Dutch East Indies corn shipments to Amsterdam increased from 24,000 tons in 1926 to 65,000 tons in 1927.

Supply Trade

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Fire recently caused a loss of \$1,200 to the plant of the Portable Elevator Mig. Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The office of the Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co. has been moved to the company's new manufacturing plant, 2915 No. Market St.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The laws governing standardization and simplification have been applied by Myron E. Steczynski, mechanical engineer, of Chicago in announcing a system of preferred numbers for different sizes of a product.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Bulletin No. 1228-H just issued by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. describes in detail and with illustrations, the A-C Texrope Drive. Operators of grain elevators who are interested in more efficient transmission of power should send for this bulletin.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co. has acquired an interest in four well-known manufacturing companies, specializing in the manufacture of highway and road building equipment, namely: Lyle Culvert & Road Equipment Co., Stockland Road Machinery Co., Northwestern Steel & Iron Corp., Bates Manufacturing Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As soon as its printing is authorized by Congress the Superintendent of Documents will have for sale sample copies of the proposed federal standard stock catalog, which, while prepared primarily for the government service, it is believed by H. H. Rousseau, acting chief co-ordinator, can be made useful in the commercial field.



Photo by Moffett Studio.

Thomas Dwight Budd, Chicago, Deceased.

NO. PLATTE, NEB.—We have done a very nice business this year and our men will be busy all winter.—W. H. Cramer, W. H. Cramer Const. Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. R. Howell & Co., manufacturers and jobbers of elevator machinery and supplies, are contemplating entering the Canadian business field and in this connection are planning the establishment of a sales office and warehouse, probably in this city, to enable them to take care of the grain trade of the Western Provinces. This move will in all likelihood be made early in the coming year.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Falk Corporation, announces its new Bulletin No. 190 on Falk Herringbone Speed Reducers. This bulletin contains much information not included in the issue it supersedes. It lists 18 new sizes of reducers, standardized uniform ratios, simplified rating tables, besides the new complete line of welded steel motor beds. In addition to the three types of herringbone gears which are described in the bulletin, there is an entirely new section composed of pictures of installations of Falk units in various classes of industry.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Two very significant accomplishments were made by the Louis Allis Co. during 1928 in developing enclosed motors of reasonable size. These are the explosion-proof self-ventilated motor for use in explosive atmospheres; and the enclosed self-ventilated motor for applications involving less hazard, but requiring a fully enclosed motor. These developments, together with its "Resist-allis" protective coating for the windings of open motors, fill industry's need for motors of reasonable size suitable for applications involving various degrees of hazard either to the motor winding or the surroundings. To machinery manufacturers the outstanding advantages of these three types of protected or enclosed motors is that they are small enough for mounting direct on the driven machine. These motors enable the manufacturers to adapt standard machines, built to accommodate standard motors, to hazardous and semi-hazardous industries.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—In announcing the Carter Disc Thresher Cleaner C. W. Doolittle, vice-pres., Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co. says: This recleaner is a product which we have been experimenting with for seven years and will be released for the 1929 season. It is designed to clean grain at the time of threshing in the northwestern states and Canada, both of which territories have heavy dockages to contend with. The Disc Recleaner is an attachment to the thresher being mounted on the top of the machine and when it is attached it functions as an integral part of the machine. There is a great deal of interest in the machine in the territory; in fact, there has been for a number of years but it has not been until now that we were prepared to place the machine on the market for general sale. The machine is very simple, having only two moving parts. The weight has been reduced until it is now at a point where the machine is ideal for use on the thresher. It is very compact and very simple to install.

C. W. CRAWFORD, chairman of the general committee of Division II—Transportation, American Railway Ass'n, with headquarters at Chicago, resigned effective Dec. 1, to become vice-president and general manager of the International Seal & Lock Co., manufacturers of the Tyden car seal, Hastings, Mich. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Chas. J. Webb. Mr. Crawford is also chairman of the Per Diem Rules Arbitration committee of the A. R. A. He was born at Chatfield, Minn., and attended McAlester College, St. Paul, Minn. He entered railway service in 1902 in the local freight office of the Chicago & Northwestern at Chicago, later serving in the general freight department of the same railroad. In 1907 Mr. Crawford was appointed chief clerk to the general agent of the C. I.

& L. R. R. at Chicago and for a short time he was with the American Steel Foundries, where he remained until he became assistant to the general agent of the American Railway Ass'n at Chicago in 1912. Later he was appointed assistant to the chairman and in 1919 he became chairman of the general committee. During federal control of the railroads Mr. Crawford served with the Troop Movement section of the A. R. A. and with a com'te on relations between the railroads and the Railroad Administration at Washington, D. C. For the past two years he has been chairman of a special A. R. A. com'te in charge of the defense of the per diem rules in the car hire investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Farmers Must Readjust themselves to New Conditions.

Assurance that business is standing by to assist in the stabilization of agriculture was given recently by William Butterworth, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"Everybody agrees," he said, "that without a healthy condition in agriculture, all other lines of business feel the depressing reaction. It is, therefore, as much the concern of business as of agriculture itself; that agriculture be prosperous."

"Something has happened to agriculture. All of us know that. That something has borne harder upon some groups of producers than upon others. Something has likewise happened to our manufacturers. And all of us know that. And it is very apparent that somewhat the same thing has happened to both."

"It is the working of a new industrial revolution. No use to refer to the great industrial revolution in England—we have one of our own, and a mighty one it is. The truth is that many of the sore spots in American industry today are growing pains incident to an almost unbelievable increase in the efficiency of production."

"We cannot expect a nation to progress, as this nation does, without such growing pains. We cannot expect the farmers' efficiency to increase as it has during the past seventy-five years without attendant discomfort during the inevitable readjustments."

"Seventy-five years ago the mechanical equipment and methods generally at the disposal of the farmer limited the acreage which he could handle to approximately twelve. Today he can handle thirty-four—nearly three times as much. In other words, one farmer today may produce what three farmers produced then. The question is, what becomes of the other two?"

"We have had a tremendous shrinkage in the size of our agricultural production plant, in the number of operators, in the number of animal work units. But has total production decreased in like proportion? You know it has not."

"As a matter of fact between the two five-year periods 1917-'21 and 1922-'26 our aggregate crop production increased 5 per cent. Animal products increased 15 per cent. The productivity of each farm worker increased approximately 15 per cent."

"That is what is happening. Is it retrogression? I call it progress."

Number 6 Canadian wheat is suitable for milling and baking, according to Dr. F. Birchard, official chemist for the Board of Canada Commissioners, who reported these results Nov. 20, which would indicate that the grades for this crop were fixed too strictly compared with those of last year. In Canada all grain of a crop is graded out of store the same as it was graded in. The Board of Grain Commissioners strives to stabilize grades by avoiding changes in rules or this interpretation between harvests.

Government Elevators for Argentina

The Argentine minister of agriculture has drafted a bill to be submitted to the national congress at its next session providing for the creation of a national department of public granaries which would have charge of the construction and operation of the grain elevators required for the adequate storage and classification of Argentina's grain crops. The project also provides for the issuance of bonds to the value of \$80,000,000 in order to provide the funds necessary for the construction of the elevators.

One of the principal items in the cost of handling grain is that relating to the bags, of which it is estimated that between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 are used each year to take care of grain crops of the country. The cost of these bags is influenced greatly by the speculation that exists in the bag exchange on the Bolsa, where here are dealings in bag futures in the same way as with grain.

In addition to the cost of the bags, other expensive items in the handling of grain are (taking for example the handling of wheat, and expressing amounts in U. S. cents per bushel). Hauling to railway from farm (say about 10 miles) .65, storage at station .90, unloading at station .64, weighing .64, loading on cars .64, average railway freight for average haul of 144 miles 11.74, unloading into elevator .46, elevator storage 7 days .20, loading on steamer .23. Besides these, there are other charges such as insurance, stamps, commissions, etc., which bring the cost of handling wheat from the farm to the hold of the steamer up to about 32½¢ per bu. The establishment of Government elevators would not relieve grain of any of these charges.

I. C. C. Activities.

In No. 21,655, Sub 1, South Dakota Farm Bureau of Huron, S. D., v. Chicago & North Western Ry., et. al., asks the I. C. C. to prescribe reasonable rates on sweet clover seed from South Dakota points of origin to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Chicago, Milwaukee, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, etc.

In No. 2174, Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City, Mo., v. C. B. & Q. et al., requests the I. C. C. to prescribe reasonable rates on wheat bran from Chicago to West Willow, Pa., on wheat originating at Eckley, Colo., milled at Kansas City, Kan., claiming reparation of \$44.22 and waiver of outstanding undercharge of \$23.62.

In 20313, Evans Milling Co. v. B. & O. et al., the commission found unreasonable the rate on corn from Kansas City, Mo., when originating beyond, to Cincinnati, O., when destined to points in the southeast via Indianapolis, Ind., to the extent that it exceeded 17 cents on shipments made in February and March, 1925, and awarded reparation. The 17 cent rate was established after the shipments moved on erroneous information from the carrier that the 17 cent rate was in effect over the route of movement. The commission said the rate was unreasonable but not otherwise unlawful.

In 16506, Larabee Flour Mills Co. v. Santa Fe the Commission has found inapplicable the rates charged on grain from western points transited at Kansas City, St. Joseph, Hutchinson, Marysville and Wellington, Kan., and products forwarded for export. The shipments were made 9 years ago and complaints filed in November, 1924. The Commission acted on the principle that a thru rate means a one factor rate or a combination of rates. Many other complainants joined in the application for relief, among them the Frisco Elevators Co.; Logan Bros. Grain Co.; Hodgson-Davis Grain Co.; Waggoner-Gates Milling Co.; Parker Corn Co.; C. D. Williams Grain Co.; Moore-Lawless Grain Co.; Dilts & Morgan and several milling companies.

In I. & S. 3132 the Commission on Nov. 26 canceled the proposed schedules of rates on grain and products and commodities taking the same rates, from certain points in Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana and South Dakota, prepared and milled in transit at Kansas City, Mo., and the products, namely, prepared feed, animal, poultry, or pigeon, forwarded to certain destinations in Missouri. The increases were found not justified.

Grain Carriers

AMERICAN VESSELS now get 86 per cent of the cereal products cargoes moving thru Gulf ports.

THE FIRST STORAGE GRAIN to come to Toronto in 30 years was unloaded at the new James Playfair two million bushel elevator last month.

BALTIMORE'S INITIATIVE in chartering vessels to supplement terminal storage was lately strongly protested by the New York Maritime Ass'n.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—A hearing was held here before the Arkansas Railroad Commission Nov. 27 on application of railroads to increase interstate rates.

NEW YORK BARGE CANAL tonnage broke previous records. Out of the 3,008,438 tons handled during the 1928 season, 41,000,000 bus. of grain took this route to the east.

THE HUDSON'S BAY RY. is completed to within 50 miles of its terminus, Fort Churchill. This route to Europe is much shorter than through the Great Lakes, and is open until Jan. 1.

CLOSING LAKE NAVIGATION on Dec. 7 has been apparently abandoned, all indications being that it will be continued until at least Dec. 15. Government aid will be rendered as long as boats move.

NEW ILLINOIS DIVERSION and reassignment schedules and rules for grain, grain products, feed, etc., were filed by B. T. Jones, Agent, with the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective Dec. 1 and later, from industrial trucks.

EXPORT GRAIN RATES from the northwest were declared higher than like rates from Canadian producing territory by the I. C. C. reporting before the Senate on Dec. 6, but stated the lowering of the American rate was entirely unwarranted.

GALVESTON-HOUSTON port equalization case came up before the state railroad commission on Nov. 19. An exception to the new mileage system of freight rates which went into effect last month is being sought by Galveston and Texas City.

GREAT LAKES GRAIN MOVEMENT this year will probably establish a new high record. Cargoes will continue eastward as long as the weather permits. Shipments from Canadian ports were 66,000,000 bus. above those of last year, and shipments from Vancouver were trebled to 80,000,000 bus.

A LOWER FLOUR DIFFERENTIAL over wheat is now being sought by the Southwestern Millers League. The differential has ranged from 50 cents per 100 pounds after the war to 10-15 cents at present. A differential of 5 cents was promised if the flour millers would support American vessels, which it is claimed they have done.

THE BRITISH FREIGHTER "Chief Maquilla" en route from Kildonan, B. C., to Shanghai, China, with wheat and lumber aboard, was rescued in mid-Pacific and towed to Dutch Harbor, Alaska. The lumber shifted and caused the boat to list badly, flooded the engine room and rendered the pumps useless, resulting in complete loss of control.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASS'N chose William R. Dawes, president of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce, and brother of Vice-Pres. Charles E. Dawes, as pres. of their organization, at the tenth annual meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., on Nov. 26-27. Mr. Dawes succeeds James E. Smith, who withdrew from this office after many years of useful service. C. D. Sturtevant, ex-president of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, stressed development of river navigation as an asset to the producers.

MONTREAL closed for the season on Dec. 8. This port topped its own record in grain shipments by between 25 and 30,000,000 bushels, and when records are finally completed, it is believed the port will have exported over 400,000,000 bus.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER BARGE LINE is becoming more of a reality daily, and plans are now being made for erection of grain and commodity handling docks all along the river. The Portland Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the project.

"NEED FOR READJUSTMENTS in freight rates on agricultural products has been recognized by Congress," in the opinion of Dr. A. F. Woods, director of scientific work of the Department of Agriculture. "There is urgent need for the completion of the resulting investigations, now under way, and for prompt action in putting into effect such readjustments as can be made."

PROPOSED SCHEDULES of the Chicago & Alton, which would broaden the restriction now in force as to milling-in-transit to include all grain, etc., transit operations at C. & A. points when moving from Peoria and Pekin, Ill., on proportional rates to eastern and New England points, was suspended by the I. C. C. in Docket No. 3203, until July 1, 1929. Said schedules were published in Suppl. 12 to Agt. B. T. Jones Tariff I. C. C. 2046.

THE GOVERNMENT has made no mistake in selecting Prescott, Ont., as the terminal for the shipment of grain from the Head of the Lakes. In the event that Montreal desires an outside point for its grain terminals, Prescott would be ideally situated, so also it may be said, Ogdensburg, across the river from Prescott, offers a quick route to the Atlantic for export grain alike from the Middle Western States and Western Canada Provinces.—*Chicago Tribune.*

LAID-UP VESSELS in the James River were chartered for the storage of grain at Baltimore so as to relieve "the serious situation which now confronts the railroads due to shortage of grain storage facilities." The Shipping Board on Nov. 22, granted the application of the Western Maryland Ry. for the use of from 5 to 20 cargo vessels, for 6 to 12 months. Charter hire for the first five vessels will be at the rate of \$4,500 monthly, the lessee to insure the vessels from loss or damage from any cause while grain is aboard.

A NEW RECORD of 8,423,000 bus. of grain was dumped into the holds of a fleet of 31 vessels by Fort William-Port Arthur elevators on Nov. 30, the last day before all insurance rates on hulls and cargoes on the Great Lakes advanced. This is the largest shipment on record, approached only on Nov. 27, 1928, with 6,280,437 bus., Nov. 29 with 6,330,770 bus., Nov. 30 with 6,395,814 bus., and the 14-year-old record of Dec. 1, 1915, of 5,678,000 bus. Further shipments will continue until the close of navigation, when vessels will tie up for winter storage.

Revision of No Recourse Clause in B/L.

H. A. Feltus, of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has interested the National Industrial Traffic League in a revision of the clause in the B/L limiting carrier's recourse for freight charges.

A local court in Minnesota has given judgment against a consignor-consignee for unpaid freight on a shipment delivered on an order notify B/L to the notify party who had become bankrupt, although the B/L contained the no recourse provision.

The League's Executive Com'ite has promised to take up the matter.

The next annual meeting of the League will be held Nov. 20 and 21 at Chicago.

Absorption of Terminal Charges

Much of the grain exported from seaports of the United States is taken in part cargoes by regular liners, so that the more miscellaneous freight handled at a port the greater the opportunity for grain parcels.

New York has a great advantage in the absorption by the railroad companies of terminal charges, a practice which is hit by Attorney-Examiner R. N. Trezise of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a report, made public, Dec. 5. Among his findings are:

That the practice of absorbing terminal charges on traffic passing over municipal facilities and refusing to absorb on like traffic over similarly circumstanced private facilities is unduly prejudicial to the private facilities and unduly preferential to the municipal facilities.

That the record does not warrant the prescription of a tariff rule requiring the accessorial or terminal charges to be stated separately from the line-haul rates on export, import, coastwise and intercoastal traffic to and from Atlantic and Gulf ports.

That the practice of leasing warehouses, or portions thereof, to large shippers for periods of less than a year, covering a storage season, at charges less than those named in the published tariffs, while contemporaneously charging the tariff rates to other shippers for a like service is unduly preferential to small shippers and unduly preferential to the larger shippers, and is in the nature of a rebate to the larger shippers.

That the practice of leasing warehouses for inadequate rentals, especially when greater revenues could be obtained under the application of the tariff rates is a reflection on the efficiency and economy of the railroad management.

This proceeding was instituted by order of the Commission dated April 9, 1921.

Barge Line Rates Attacked.

Using the funds wrung from taxpayers to favor one part of the country against another is certain to provoke resentment against such departures from the government's prime duty to maintain law and order and to guarantee each citizen equality of opportunity.

An example is the petition filed Dec. 3 with the Interstate Commerce Commission by G. Stewart Henderson, traffic manager of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, requesting the suspension and investigation of a tariff recently filed by the Mississippi River Barge Line, operated by the Government with government capital, thru the government-owned Inland Waterways Corporation, reducing, effective Dec. 12, the export rate on grain from St. Louis and East St. Louis to New Orleans from 14.4c to 12c per 100 lbs.

The petition alleges that the present rule of 14.4c is unduly discriminatory in favor of New Orleans and prejudicial to Baltimore, and that the reduced rate of 12c would be even more so. Reference is made to the policy of the Barge Line of maintaining rates on a basis of 80 per cent of corresponding rail rates and points out that the reduced rate of 12c would reflect a relationship of only 66.6 per cent.

The rate complained of is applicable from St. Louis or East St. Louis over the rails of the Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central or Mobile and Ohio Railroads, as far as Cairo, Ill., at which point the grain is transferred to the Mississippi River barges, and the Baltimore grain trade cited to the Commission the fact that for some time past the Barge Line has been unable to supply sufficient barges to handle the current movement of grain offering its line, and is not facing any necessity of reducing its rates to secure grain traffic, and therefore requests that the Commission investigate the motive for reducing the rate, indicating that it believes the reduction to have been prompted by the rail lines in an attempt to use the reduced barge lines rate as an entering wedge to force general reductions in the all-rail grain rates to Gulf Ports in order to secure control of the prospective movement of corn and other grains which promise to move in some volume this coming winter.

Such a step would deprive Baltimore from participation in the movement of any grain originating in Illinois or the territory lying west of the Mississippi River.

Test Suit To Make Carriers Stand Total Losses

A 29c test suit is being made by the Pearlstone Mill & Elevator Co., Dallas, Tex., against the Texas & Pacific Railroad, to compel carriers to pay for grain lost in transit, by volume and/or weight.

Fifteen pounds of wheat were alleged lost between Dallas and Sherman, Tex., the total weight of the car carrying this much.

It is not claimed that this much grain was lost or that there was a loss of moisture, but that the weight of the grain as the railroad accepted it was 15 pounds less at destination.

Cost of Barge Line Service

The *Railway Age* in its current issue claims that the cost of hauling freight over the barge line of the Inland Waterways (Government) Corporation is greater than the cost of hauling by rail. It is admitted that the rate is 20 per cent less by water, but it is claimed that if the tonnage had gone by rail the extra cost would have been only \$1,540,000 on the 1927 traffic, an amount about equal to the interest on the investment and the taxes the government enterprise is not paying to the public as do the rail carriers.

"Most of the service is now rendered on the lower part of the Mississippi, where nature and government expenditures have provided the best channel available in the entire Mississippi valley waterway system. On its lower Mississippi division its operating expenses in 1927 were only 95 per cent of its earnings, while on the Warrior division they exceeded the earnings by 22 per cent and on the upper Mississippi division they were almost three times as great as the earnings.

"Heretofore privately-owned and operated carriers on canals and rivers could not render good enough service at low enough rates to compete with the railways. The present movement is dangerous to the railways because it has put forward the United States government, with its long purse, as a competitor. The barge line may take a large amount of traffic from the railways, but if it does it will be at the cost of large deficits which will be paid from taxes."

GRAIN DRIERS

for

COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

ELLIS DRIER WORKS

Division G. L. & M. Corp.

1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Seeds

MONTANA'S CORN AND PURE SEED show is to be held at Malta, Dec. 12-15.

STRONGHURST, ILL.—J. C. Brook of Stronghurst, purchased the buildings and warehouses of the E. G. Lewis Seed Co. at auction for a reported \$1,350.

PHARR, TEX.—The capital stock of the Clark Feed & Seed Co. was just increased from \$5,000 to \$15,000, concurrent with engaging in the wholesale field.

BROOKINGS, S. D.—The seed plant of George P. Sexauer & Son has had a number of improvements and repairs, including new legs, made by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

RONCEVERTE, W. VA.—The Valley Seed & Supply Co., incorporated with \$10,000 capital by J. W. Morris, H. B. and J. H. Yates, Mrs. J. E. Hurthal and C. A. Richards.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.—E. J. Loomis, 62, passed away on Nov. 27. He had been with the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co. for 42 years, more recently as secretary of the company.

SALINAS, CALIF.—The new Hogue-Kellogg Seed Co.'s seed cleaning plant is now complete and in operation. Latest equipment was installed. New office quarters were erected near-by.

GRAND CHAMPION WHEAT brought \$800 a bushel at the Royal Winter Fair, and prize winning oats brought \$200 for the same measure. Herman Trelle was again proclaimed wheat and oats "king."

MARQUILLO WHEAT, a cross between a hardy, rust-resistant durum and Marquis, has given splendid yields, and is being rapidly propagated for general distribution by 1930, by the University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

NATIONAL CROP IMPROVEMENT ASS'N held an afternoon session and evening banquet at the Hotel Bismarck, Chicago, on Dec. 3, during the week of the International Live Stock Exposition and Grain Show.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

One line, one year (24 issues), \$10.00.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Johnson, Inc., J. Oliver, field seeds.

Kellogg Seed Co., John L., field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Tobin-Quinn Seed Co., Missouri Blue Grass.

LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.

North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

Teweles Seed Co., L., field and grass seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchellhill Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

CHARTER MEMBERS of the Nebraska Seedmen's Ass'n, the organization and offices of which appeared in this column of the Nov. 25 number of the Journal, making application for membership, will be admitted until Jan. 1.

FOR 70 EARS OF CORN, the grand champion bushel of the National Corn Show, \$250 was paid by the Corneli Seed Co., St. Louis, Mo. Roscoe Powell of Browning, Mo., a leading corn grower of Missouri, raised the corn, which was Reid's yellow dent variety.

SASKATOON, SASK.—A seed cleaning plant and warehouse is to be established here by the Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers, Ltd. The seed cleaning plant at Moose Jaw is said to be the only one in the Province at the present time.

A WHEAT IMPROVEMENT RESEARCH CONFERENCE was recently held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, the conference included the hard winter wheat producing states of the Southwest, including Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

THE NORTHWEST CROP IMPROVEMENT ASS'N met on Dec. 3 to consider plans for continuing its campaign against grain diseases, particularly smut. A heavy increase in wheat graded smutty was reported from certain sections by R. H. Black, Minneapolis, federal department investigator.

"SEED REFINERS" or some other equally significant name should be used by seed dealers to designate the functions performed, in the sagely opinion of Max Wilhelmi, Lawrence, Kan., president of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, before their recent annual meeting, held in Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 24.

LESPEDEZA, commonly called Japanese clover, is gaining in popularity with farmers in Jennings County, Indiana, each year. Some have been trying out the clover for several years, and learn the one great merit thereof is its ability to grow in the acid clay soils, where red and alsike clovers will not thrive.—W. B. C.

MERE SELLING OF SEEDS should be the seedsmen's secondary function, in the opinion of Max Wilhelmi, Lawrence, Kans. Success or failure in the seed business depends largely on the good will of both buyer and seller. Co-operation with the farmer and his many agents, and always being open to suggestions, are essential to success.

CANTON, O.—A consolidation between the Holmes-Letherman Seed Co. and the Letherman Supply Co., wholesale seed dealers, under the new name of Letherman Seed & Supply Co., is understood to be seriously contemplated for the near future. William H. Mihm, former treasurer of the J. Bolgiano Seed Co., Baltimore, Md., is now manager of the seed department of the Holmes-Letherman Seed Co.

INDIANA WHEAT IMPROVEMENT COMITE is now composed of Edgar H. Evans, Indianapolis, chairman; Walter M. Moore, Covington; Carl Sims, Frankfort; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville; Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington; Frank Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg; J. L. Davis, Seymour; O. L. Barr, Bicknell; J. H. Skinner, director Purdue University agricultural experiment station, and A. T. Wiancko, agronomist.

WESTERN SEEDSMEN'S ASS'N twenty-ninth annual convention, held at Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 24, brought a turnout of over 80. President Max Wilhelmi, Lawrence, Kan., followed the 'round-the-room introduction with the address of his office, emphasizing "better understanding between the dealer and the farmer." Sec'y G. W. Cummings, Sioux City, Ia., read his report. Prof. P. H. Stewart, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb., spoke on and complimented the activities of the national and state seed councils. Congressman-Elect Edgar C. Ellis, Kansas City, Mo., spoke at the luncheon, which followed, on the relationship between agriculture and the inland waterways. The afternoon session was devoted to

garden seed discussions. The J. G. Peppard Seed Co. and the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., both of Kansas City, Mo., were hosts at the evening banquet served at the Kansas City Club. Clifford Corneli of St. Louis was the able toast-master.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Corneli Seed Co. just moved into its newly completed general office at 230 Biddle Street, affording it nearly five times the floor space previously occupied. The office and laboratory conveniently occupy one floor. The cleaning equipment of this and D. I. Bushnell & Co. are arranged to supplement each other, affording a most complete cleaning department. An inside switch track renders weather conditions a negative consideration.

ONLY FIVE STATES out of the 46 having seed laws of one kind or another, enforce their laws adequately, according to the research of seed councils. Also, there is a wide variance between the various states in the matter of noxious weeds, there being 72 in all listed, according to Professor P. H. Stewart, of the Nebraska College of Agriculture, Lincoln, before the annual meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, held in Kansas City, Mo., on Nov. 24.

REWARD WHEAT won the honors at the Winter Fair, held at Toronto, Ont. Herman Trelle, Wembley, Alta., walked off with the spring wheat prize, producing this variety to the weight of 72 pounds per bushel. The demand in Canada for this variety for seed far exceeds the supply of unbelievably large ratio. This is one of the new early maturing varieties which has been evolved by the cereal division of the Dominion experimental farms in the last few years. Only about 12,000 bus. are available for seed. It is hoped this variety will effectively resist stem rust.

TOLEDO, O.—To say it's dull in the seed business is putting it mild. At that it comes every year on the eve of the yuletide holidays. Why worry? Everybody is more interested in the latter. News does not change much. In fact, very little sifts through. After the turn of the year we will all buckle down to business, and the seed market should become more active. Deliveries on December contracts were liberal and were made early. They went into strong hands. Bulk of it may not come back. Our hunch is a lot will be shipped. Some was shipped early.—J. F. Zahm & Co.

Seed Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1927, were as follows:

		Receipts		Shipments	
		1928	1927	1928	1927
Chicago, bus...	417,000	368,000	.....	8,000	.....
Duluth, bus...	1,407,921	3,010,437	2,470,929	4,534,276	.....
Ft. William, bus.	786,500	1,102,972	884,985	561,980	.....
Kansas City, bus. ....	.....	73,500	.....	4,500	.....
Milwaukee, bus.	149,480	130,130	1,430	.....	.....
Minneapolis, bus.	1,278,080	1,065,090	676,500	299,320	.....
New York, bus. ....	.....	936,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior, bus.	558,638	866,182	815,897	1,094,921	.....
KAFIR AND MILO MAIZE.					
Houston, bus. ....	.....	.....	34,000	53,852	.....
Hutchinson, bus.	213,200	420,300	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, bus.	448,800	410,300	314,000	250,000	.....
St. Joseph, bus.	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis, bus.	81,600	38,400	31,200	19,200	.....
Wichita, bus. ....	.....	15,600	1,200	.....	.....
CLOVER.					
Chicago, lbs.	2,751,000	4,689,000	604,000	1,375,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	2,622,737	580,131	454,629	81,100	.....
New York, bags	552	2,475	2,322	9,259	.....
TIMOTHY.					
Chicago, lbs.	956,000	3,812,000	393,000	3,440,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	217,600	180,000	58,210	209,989	.....
SORGHUMS.					
Cincinnati, bus.	2,800	1,400	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Worth, bus.	721,000	617,400	196,000	123,200	.....
New Orleans, bus.	1,400	2,800	.....	.....	.....
CANE SEED.					
Ft. Worth, bus.	12,000	8,000	1,000	.....	.....
Kansas City, bus. ....	.....	3,450	.....	3,450	.....

Evolution in Seed Industry

ADDRESS BY CHAS. I. SIMPSON, PRES. OF THE COLORADO SEEDSMEN'S ASSN.

Any observing person will agree that there is a constant evolution going on in the distributing channels of trade, and the end is not yet in sight. Catalog houses, mail order houses, chain stores and a variety of marketing schemes have injected themselves into the business activities of the country and to a large extent are upsetting the old established channels of trade.

Producer, retailer and jobber are alike involved in this transition, and if we continue to show a lack of interest in each other's problems, the prestige of all will be shaken. Serious problems confront each and every one of us and it will be only by the closest co-operation, the most sincere getting together and thrashing out of these annoying problems that anything will be accomplished.

THE PRODUCER (the farmer grower) has been fortunate in having his troubles aired more frequently than the rest of us. During the last political campaign we heard more about what was going to be done for the farmer than for any other group or interest in the country. And with the best brains of the country studying the farmers' problems, I venture to say that whatever relief he gets will be worked out by himself and the agricultural interests that are dependent on his success. Certainly legislation will not overcome his difficulties if he goes ahead and produces more than the market can absorb, or disregards his production costs until they reach a point where there is only a limited market for his products.

THE RETAILER is in even worse shape than the producer or grower. He is not in position to cut down his overhead very much just because trade slackens; he must maintain his selling organization, his delivery, and office force, even tho business is slow, otherwise he will not be in position to take advantage of the occasional spurt that is sure to come. His salvation lies in his being able to measure the demand in his trade territory, to study out ways of increasing sales without increasing overhead, watch his buying to see that it fits his needs adequately but avoid overstocking. In this way he secures quicker turn-over of stock and has clean fresh goods to offer at all times.

ON THE JOBBER falls the burden of the battle that is affecting the grower and the retailer. Any condition that adversely affects his trade territory is quickly reflected in his volume of sales. The jobber must not only sell the retailer, but he must help the retailer sell to the consumer. Merely taking orders and filling them will not do any more. Service, often of the most expensive kind, must be rendered. Sales helps and advertising matter without limit must be supplied. A constant study of local conditions in his trade territory must be made by the jobber and he must keep in close touch with each dealer whom he serves.

All of the conditions that apply to the average run of producer, retailer and jobber apply to us whose business is the producing and selling of seeds and agricultural side lines, and, in addition, we have peculiar troubles of our own that are not known to the average business man.

If the middleman was not performing a very necessary function in modern business he would have been eliminated long ago.

TRADE ASS'NS represent one of the outstanding developments of our commercial life, and will go far toward solving the many problems that confront us. Better ass'ns, receiving better support from individual members, will accomplish much in the future. Nearly every line of business today has its trade ass'ns, and the broader community and national interests require a degree of co-operation locally and nationally among business men engaged in the same line.

And even all this is not enough. We must have closer co-operation between the seed grower, the retailer and the jobber, and all must work hand in hand with our State Agricultural College. We ask for curtailment of extension agents' activities in merchandising both in buying and selling in their respective counties; encouragement of extension agent working more closely with local merchants.

Program Official Seed Analysts Annual Meeting.

The Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts will hold its 21st annual meeting at Columbia University, New York, on Dec. 31, Jan. 1 and 2. All seedsmen are cordially invited to attend. The program includes the following addresses:

Reasonable Tolerance for Minor Impurities in Seed Testing, W. D. Hay, Bozeman, Mont.

Changes in the Weight Percentage Composition of Seed Samples Under Laboratory Conditions, Ellen P. Emack, College Park, Md.

Problems Encountered in Analyzing Orchard Grass Seed, Mary Woodbridge, Geneva, N. Y.

Broken Seeds of Sorghums, B. L. Thornton, Fort Collins, Colo.

Broken Seeds of Cereals, Mildred Lyon, Fort Collins, Colo.

Relationship Between Color and Viability of Grimm Alfalfa Seed, Jessie C. Ayres, Boise, Idaho.

"Agrostis Species," Round Table Discussion, led by Dr. F. H. Hillman, Washington, D. C.

Possible Incorporation of Disease Diagnosis in Cereal Analysis Reports, Dr. A. G. Johnson, Washington, D. C.

The Physiology of Seed Germination, Dr. W. H. Crocker, Yonkers, N. Y.

Germination Equipment Recently Installed in the Virginia Seed Laboratory, C. M. Bass, Richmond, Va.

New Methods and Apparatus, F. S. Holmes, College Park, Md.

Annual banquet.

Reminiscences of Europe and the International Seed Testing Congress, M. T. Munn, E. Brown and E. H. Toole.

Comparative Analysis of Red Clover Seed by European and American Methods, Astri Frisack, Fargo, N. Dak.

Some Problems Involved in Attempting to Compare Results from European and American Methods, O. A. Stevens, Fargo, N. Dak.

Work of the International Seed Testing Association, Prof. M. T. Munn, Geneva, N. Y. Discussion led by E. H. Toole and Edgar Brown.

Statistical Interpretation of Numerical Data of Seed Analyses, G. N. Collins, Washington, D. C.

Seed Origin Studies, Dr. F. H. Hillman, Washington, D. C.

Hard Seed Studies, Round Table Discussion, led by Anna M. Lute.

The Graf Zeppelin carried a member of the grain trade back to Germany on its return flight. He was George M. Crouse, of the Crouse Grain Co., Syracuse, N. Y. It is interesting to learn he was allowed only 34½ pounds of clothing. He established a round-trip record to Europe of 11½ days.

Wheat ground during October, as reported by 865 concerns operating 1,025 mills (of which 83 with daily capacity of 28,071 barrels were idle), totaled 52,788,372 bushels and 66.1 per cent of total capacity operated, compared with 1,064 mills reporting in October, 1927, grinding 49,791,762 bushels of wheat and operating 63.2 per cent of total capacity.

Saskatchewan Royal Grain Inquiry Commission opened hearings during the height of the grain shipping rush in Fort William, on Nov. 29, in the offices of the Dominion Grain Commission. As indicated in the last two numbers of the Journal, the provincial commission is charged with investigating the handling, grading, mixing and marketing of grain. Some job.

COLORADO SEEDSMEN'S ASS'N held its seventh annual convention at Denver, Nov. 21, held during the Colorado Pure Seed Show. President Chas. I. Simpson, Denver, pointed to changes taking place in distributing channels, pleading for greater understanding of each other's problems between all lines interested in the advancement of agriculture. R. H. James, Rocky Ford, Colo., followed with the history of the red clover industry of his home town. E. O. Pollock, Buro of Agri. Econ., Kansas City, Mo., outlined the seed origin verification plan. Election followed the annual reports, resulting, as follows: C. R. Root, Colorado Seed Co., Denver, president; R. E. Patterson, Western Seed Co., Denver, vice-president, and the re-election of Armin Barteldes, Barteldes Seed Co., Denver, sec'y-treasurer.

New Trade Marks for Feedstuffs.

WHITNEY-ECKSTEIN SEED CO., Buffalo, N. Y., filed trademark Ser. No. 272,592, the words "Buckingham Palace," particularly descriptive of field and lawn grass seeds.

Barley Prohibition Turned Down By Germans

Germany and some allied states took a can-vas of the chambers of commerce of the various towns in regard to declaring an absolute "embargo" against No. 2 American barley, with the result that the majority were unfavorable.

A few recommended restrictions on barley from certain sections of the U. S., but most of these chambers vetoed against the embargo.

Organizations for Seed Testing.

Criticism is often justly directed against county agents when their activities spread from intended purposes so that they interfere with established and economical business ventures that serve the farmers at small cost and high efficiency. On the other hand county agents sometimes accomplish beneficial results in helping the farmers of their section in growing bigger and better crops.

An example is Ford county, Illinois, among the first to take an active interest in production of better seed corn by careful selection and handling. One of the leading farmers, cooperating with the county agent, organized the Ford County Corn Growers Ass'n, and rented warehouses at Gibson City, Paxton, Melvin and Piper City. These were fitted with seed corn racks and testing rooms.

Farmers select their choice seed corn before the frosts and bring it to these warehouses for storage on the racks and proper curing and testing. Early in the winter a man is placed in charge to test each ear. When this work has been completed and the corn is sufficiently cured to avoid danger from cold weather, each farmer pays his proportionate share of the costs according to the amount of corn he has had tested and cured.

From 75 to 100 farmers use each storehouse. Rivalry in the selection of seed ears is in effect and each watches the other to see what he will use for seed. The net result is helpful discussions, higher yields, better quality and surer crops.

A prominent farmer near Decatur offers the information that 40 bu. corn will just about pay for the raising. It is the number of additional bu. of corn on each acre that brings the profit. A farmer raising 40 bu. to the acre is simply staying even; the farmer raising 60 bu. is carrying money to the bank.

Grain dealers are deeply interested in the prosperity of their patrons, for their own prosperity is directly connected and contingent upon it. More dealers ought to take an active interest in improved seed grain.

Three per cent loans for farmers is advocated by the National Farmers Union. Why discriminate against the rest of us.

Supreme Court Decisions

RIGHT TO CROPS.—Where plaintiff furnished money to enable defendant to go forward with farming operations under oral agreement to be repaid out of crops, or from proceeds of farming enterprise, plaintiff was equitably entitled to reimbursement out of proceeds of crops, as against unsecured creditor of defendant, regardless whether partnership was created in farming enterprise.—*Second National Bank of Circleville v. Hyde*. Court of Appeals of Ohio. 163 N. E. 587.

INSURANCE company, which issued an open policy on a cargo of wheat to cover increased value of cargo, based on difference between its market price at point of delivery and its value on day of sailing, held not entitled to share pro rata with other underwriters in distribution of fund representing actual value, at time and place of shipping, of cargo lost in collision, under decree in limitation proceeding fixing such value.—*In re Columbia S. S. Co. U. S. District Court, Ohio*. 28 Fed. (2d) 540.

ENFORCEMENT OF POOLING CONTRACT.—In an action to enforce payment of damages for failing to deliver wheat, as provided in a contract between the grower thereof and a co-operative marketing association organized under sections 17—1601 to 17—1625 of the Revised Statutes of 1923, warranting that the grower of wheat had control of it and had not theretofore contracted to sell or market any of it to any other person, and agreeing to deliver it to the association, the grower of the wheat is estopped from saying that there was a mortgage on the wheat when he signed the contract. Evidence could not be introduced by him to show that at the time the contract was entered into a mortgage thereon had been given by him to another person.—*Kansas Wheat Growers' Ass'n v. Leslie*. Supreme Court of Kansas. 271 Pac. 284.

INSOLVENCY OF BANK COLLECTING DRAFT.—Where seller sent sight draft attached to B/L to insolvent collecting bank as its agent, and collecting bank accepted buyer's check on itself in payment and cancelled and charged check on its books to buyer's account at a time when it had sufficient cash on hand to pay check, and buyer did not know bank was insolvent, held that payment was made to collecting bank as seller's agent, and seller could not thereafter, on closing of bank before draft drawn by collecting bank in settlement of transaction was cleared, recover from buyer.—*Wells Oil Co. v. Marcus Oil & Supply Co.* Supreme Court of Iowa. 221 N. W. 547.

CROP MORTGAGE.—A contract to give a mortgage, to secure a valid debt, on a wheat crop to be sown, is valid as between the parties and may be enforced in a court of equity, where there are no intervening rights of third parties. A crop of immature growing wheat is not property of a kind that is subject to be levied upon and sold under execution. A sheriff who, under an execution, levies upon and sells a crop of growing wheat, is liable to the party injured thereby as for conversion.—*Danville State Bank v. May, sheriff*. Supreme Court of Kansas. 271 Pac. 302.

ELECTRIC ROAD ISSUING B/L IS LIABLE.—Where carload of grapes was delivered to electric railway to be carried short distance, and grapes packed in car of another railroad were delivered to steam railroad for interstate shipment, and electric railroad was engaged in handling freight, and issued bill of lading to shipper approved by Interstate Commerce Commission, electric railroad, under Carmack Amendment (49 USCA § 20) to

Interstate Commerce Act, § 15 (49 USCA § 15), was "initial carrier," responsible for damage in shipment until it reached its destination, and steam railroad was only liable for loss occasioned on its own line.—*Lino v. Northwestern Pacific R. Co.* Supreme Court of Illinois. 163 N. W. 316.

Grade of Snap Ear Corn Not Guaranteed.

Embry E. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn., plaintiff, v. Clement Grain Co., Waco, Tex., defendant, before Arbitration Com'ite No. 5 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of F. A. Theis, G. E. Blewett and Geo. R. Gould.

This is a case arising over a dispute involving two contracts which cover plaintiff's purchase from the defendant, a total of 30,000 bus. of ear corn. It appears from the evidence submitted that on July 14, 1927, the plaintiff made the first purchase from the defendant of 15,000 bus., after exchange of wires and telephone conversation. On this trade the plaintiff's confirmation called for 15,000 bus. of good, sound, heavy snap corn at 97 cents a bushel of 75 pounds, basis f.o.b. track Memphis, Tenn., weights guaranteed within one per cent of Memphis official weights, and the defendant's confirmation covering this trade reads: "15,000 bushels good average Texas ear corn with shuck on, some live weevil and some weevil damage, 97 cents a bushel of 75 pounds delivered Memphis, weights guaranteed within one per cent of Memphis weights. Other terms as to shipment and routing are identical with the plaintiff's confirmation. However, the defendant's confirmation reads: 'Texas grades,' whereas the plaintiff's confirmation makes no reference to grades."

The second trade was made on July 20, 1927, the plaintiff's confirmation calling for 15,000 bushels good sound heavy snap corn, 95 cents a bushel of 75 lbs., f. o. b. track Memphis, Memphis official weights and grades. The defendant's confirmation reading "15,000 bushels good average Texas snap corn, some live weevil and weevil damage, 95 cents per 75 lbs. bushel, basis delivered Memphis, Memphis official weights and grades. Other terms of the contract being identical."

The plaintiff contends that the first wire sent to him by the defendant, offering ear corn, led him to believe that the defendant was guaranteeing the corn as to outturn grade and shell out weight, as this first wire read in part as follows: "72 lb. sound, dry, average Texas ear corn with some live weevil and some weevil damage, however, shelling here and grading uniformly No. 2 corn with occasional No. 3 mixed corn 94 delivered. This leaves only small margin which would not justify guaranteeing Memphis weights and grades, but no risk in the Texas ear corn all dry and shelling out 56 lbs., 76 lbs. to 77 lbs. in ear."

On this first contract the defendant applied a number of shipments, drawing on the defendant as per terms of the contract. The first car arrived and was applied without question by the plaintiff, but when the next three cars arrived the plaintiff phoned the defendant, complaining of the quality of the corn contained in these three cars, claiming that they were badly infested with weevil, and the corn contained a large amount of damage. The defendant, however, contended at that time, and confirmed by letter that same day, that the corn shipped in these three cars was just as they represented to the plaintiff in telephone conversation, in that it contained some live weevil and some weevil damage, and that they were willing to sell on Texas grades and could not allow any adjustment as to contract basis. The defendant also wired the plaintiff that same day asking if they should continue to ship the corn on Texas grades, or cancel contract, to which the plaintiff replied, they could not accept this class of corn on contract, but would handle on as reasonable a discount as possible, and that they were not willing to cancel the contract. The following day the defendant wired the plaintiff, stating that they did not guarantee Memphis grades in their sale, and further stated they were willing to cancel all corn not already shipped, without penalty, provided the plaintiff would handle the corn which was en route without discount.

Several wires were exchanged in which the plaintiff advised the defendant the way in which corn in these three cars was shelling out and gave them the official grade on the corn after it had been shelled out, but the defendant contended that they would not guarantee any shell out on grain at Memphis, and that they could not ship any better corn than they had already shipped, and further that they would not ship any more until the plaintiff agreed to accept the corn that had already been shipped. This difference of opinion finally resulted on July 28 in the plaintiff wiring the defendant, that due to the defendant's refusing to make any adjustment on corn which they had shipped, forced the plaintiff to buy in some Chicago September option as protection against their purchase, and when the loss was established, that they would forward them a statement. This, of course, constituted refusal to accept further corn on the contract. In view of the fact that the first contract was not completed before this dispute arose, there were no shipments made on the second contract.

The plaintiff then submitted to the defendant a statement showing an alleged loss of \$1,201.94, of which amount \$777.34 was claimed as loss on hedges, and the balance of the loss was made up of discounts and overdraft on the ten cars, which were shipped on the first contract.

After reviewing all of the evidence submitted, this com'ite is of the opinion that the defendant did not guarantee any shell out or grade on this corn, but merely sold good, average Texas ear corn, which contained some live weevil and some weevil damage, as shown very plainly in the contract, and which was not immediately objected to by the plaintiff. On this basis it is further the opinion of the com'ite that the defendant clearly fulfilled his part of the contract in shipping the corn contained in the first ten cars on which the plaintiff paid drafts, and it is our opinion that full accounting should be made to the defendant on these ten cars on the basis of the contract of 97c a bushel of 75 lbs. basis delivered Memphis, not allowing any discount for difference of opinion of grades, nor any discount for alleged shortage in shell out.

The com'ite finds only \$46.32 due the plaintiff on the application of these ten cars.

Since the com'ite is of the opinion that the defendant was making proper applications on his contract, of cars being shipped on contract, we cannot allow any alleged loss in hedges, which the plaintiff claims is due account difference in the futures market on these two contracts.

In the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's claim, the defendant endeavors to establish a counter-claim of \$1,447.11, claiming that this loss was sustained by him on account of being forced to sell out the balance of the unshipped ear corn on these two contracts. The defendant, however, does not submit any positive evidence to prove any loss whatever, and since the defendant very clearly states in his wires of July 26, that he was willing to cancel all corn not already shipped, without penalty, this committee finds that the plaintiff has not established any actual loss, and we disallow counter-claim entirely.

Summarizing the above, we find that the plaintiff is entitled to collect \$46.32 from the defendant, which amount is due on account sales of the ten cars actually applied on contract, and find for the defendant and assess all costs of the case against the plaintiff.

Smile Coaxers

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

Giddap, Jack!

Sam Miller was busy, terribly busy, but not so much that he failed to notice the scale beam swaying gently up and down as he balanced. He looked out to the scale platform where an empty wagon and a team of mules were in the care of one of the farmers delivering corn to the elevator.

"Say, John," he called out. "Hasn't one of your mules got his foot on the scale?"

The farmer looked over the wagon bed to make sure. "Jack, you lazy son-of-a-gun," he grumbled, scowling at the offending animal, "I told you to put your foot on the scale when we were coming in, not going out."—Sam Miller, Burkhart Farmers Grain Co., Mechanicsburg, Ill.

Poland has imposed an import duty on rye of \$1.10 per 100 kilos.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim savings of \$100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.

W. S. Brandt
Aud. and Treas.
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman
General Counsel
Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

A BUFFALO DIVISION of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists was formed at a Dec. 8 luncheon.

NEW JERSEY FEED LAWS allow permits to be issued and paid for monthly on the basis of production and sales.

CHICKENS RAISED on farms this year were 10 per cent less than the number raised last year, states the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MUTUAL MILLERS & FEED DEALERS ASS'N will hold its winter meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., the program for which will be forthcoming shortly.

KENTUCKY FEED STANDARDS are so high that consumers within the state allege discrimination, in Bulletin 284. A policy of "let the buyer beware" is urged.

YEAST is an important feed ingredient in the opinion of the Pennsylvania State College Experimental Farm authorities, who will make further tests this winter. Yeast contains vitamin "A."

LINSEED OIL INVESTIGATION has been postponed to Dec. 18, according to an announcement by the Tariff Commission on Nov. 28. For some little time the Commission has been conducting an investigation covering the foreign and domestic costs of producing linseed oil.

FEED CONTROL OFFICIALS of the Southeastern states recently held a meeting in Birmingham, Ala., to foster uniform feed laws in that section, the recommendations of which group will be presented before all state legislatures, most of which convene with the turn of the new year.

VITAMIN POTENCY of cod liver oil remains intact in stored feeds, according to Prof. E. B. Hart, chief agricultural chemist of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Other authorities seem inclined to the opinion that after 6 to 12 months the vitamin potency decreases gradually.

SPOUTS leading to grinders, attrition or hammer mills, blenders or mixers, should above all be equipped with magnetic separators to keep pieces of metal out of the finished feed products as well as out of the mechanical equipment where it can wreak untold damage even to the extent of causing a fire.

BRAN AND SHORTS PRICES will advance after the first of the year to \$35-40 a ton, according to the predictions of a Kansas City broker, who bases his prognostications on the fact that only the Southwest supply is not sold up solid in advance, altho about 50 per cent of the 1929 Southwest output is booked. Large feed mixers have not taken on large supplies, as usual for this season of the year.

Exports of Feeds.

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during October, 1928, compared with October, 1927, and for the ten months ending with October, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in short tons, as follows:

	October		Ten months ending October	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Hay	1,107	1,319	12,595	11,888
Cottonseed cake	40,470	41,421	143,200	232,088
Linseed cake	25,432	23,856	229,803	269,664
Other oil cake	2,102	1,800	15,473	10,191
Cottonseed meal	19,544	12,413	46,505	101,343
Linseed meal	514	456	5,650	5,724
Other oil meal	578	60	2,052	1,156
Prepared and mixed feeds	2,540	3,196	24,523	43,112
All other feeds (including screenings)	5,593	4,451	35,509	35,043

POTSDAM, N. Y.—New molasses feed mixing equipment is now being installed by the Potsdam Feed & Coal Co. Tanks for storage of 10,000 gallons of this valuable ingredient will keep the 30-tons daily plant supplied.

DOMESTIC PEANUT CROP of this country is the source of a meal feed, approximately 75 per cent of the crop finding its way into these channels. Shelled peanut meal tests around 45 per cent protein, 6-9 per cent fats, and 23-24 per cent carbohydrates. Thus peanut meal is a valuable ingredient for a balanced ration composition.

THE PIEDMONT MILLERS' ASS'N held its annual meeting at Greensboro, No. C., last month, discussing subjects pertinent to its territory, including rail-rate changes, the prohibited use of metal tag fasteners in North Carolina, extending credit, increased costs of selling, enforcement of contracts with 120-day limit, the necessity of an ass'n credit bureau, etc. A luncheon was tendered the 58 present by the Bemis Bag Co.

AMERICAN CORN MILLERS' ASS'N held its annual convention in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24. New sack differentials, effective Jan. 1, were adopted, and the resolution passed at a prior meeting not to sell corn products, including cornmeal, ahead beyond 60 days, was again subscribed to. New officers are: C. R. Martin, St. Joseph, Mo., Aunt Jemima Mills, Division of Quaker Oats Co., pres.; T. R. Hillard, Wilkesbarre, Pa., first vice-pres.; W. W. Marshall, Kansas City, Mo., second vice pres.; L. H. Dieckman, Louisville, Ky., sec'y; W. N. Adams, Arkadelphia, Ark., chairman executive committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA requires all commercial feedingstuffs containing dried buttermilk, lactic acid, and cod liver oil to state percentages of each of these ingredients used, both on the analysis tags and on the register tag, effective Dec. 1. In the Nov. 10 number of the Journal, it was reported that no effort would be made to determine the amounts of each ingredient, according to a statement from J. W. Shealy, Commissioner at Columbia. But now, because a few unscrupulous feed manufacturers have been taking advantage of the advertising done by dried milk and buttermilk and cod liver oil interests, and have misled the public because of the minute percentage of these ingredients used, in face of their featuring these ingredients prominently and conspicuously, the state has taken legal action to protect legitimate feed manufacturers and poultrymen.

A LARGE FISH COMPANY of Halifax, Nova Scotia, operates a modern fish meal plant in which waste, such as bones, fins, heads, and napes are utilized, states a report from Ass't Trade Commissioner L. A. France. High grade fish meal is made from so called "white-fish." These are trawler-caught, and said to be the best for this purpose. The fish are gutted

Feed Movement in November.

Receipts and shipments of feedingstuffs at the various markets during November, as compared with November, 1927, in tons, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	1,242	997	.....	.....
Chicago	17,190	15,223	48,219	43,174
Cincinnati	210	780	.....	.....
*†Kansas City	5,300	5,340	17,900	13,640
Milwaukee	5,700	7,400	8,250	9,954
*New York .....	.....	100	265	.....
*San Francisco	472	249	.....	.....

*Bran. †Shorts.

when removed from the water and a large proportion filleted in the company's plant. The residue is sterilized under high steam pressure, ground fine and packed ready for shipment. The vitamin content of fish meal depends to a large degree on the selection of edible fish, especially those of low oil content. Fish meal made by this company is claimed to have a maximum moisture content of only 10 per cent and maximum oil content as low as 3 per cent. Protein content is over 70 per cent, phosphates at least 16 per cent, while less than 2 per cent is salt.

New Feed Trademarks.

THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & Products Co., Lamar, Colo., filed trademark Ser. No. 273,806, a jack-rabbit, and so labeled, within a circle, particularly descriptive of alfalfa meal.

TARKIO MOLASSES FEED CO., Kansas City, Mo., filed trademark Ser. No. 273,083, the mark in the form of a prize-winning ribbon, with a cow's head on the button and these words on the attached ribbons: "The World's Greatest and Cheapest Fat Producer"; particularly descriptive of molasses feed, sugar cottonseed feed, and dairy feed.

CO-OPERATIVE GRANGE LEAGUE Federation Exchange, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., filed trademark Ser. No. 268,969, the initials "G. L. F.," particularly descriptive of feeds for horses, cattle, poultry, and other animals commonly kept or produced on farms, and ingredients for the mixing and preparation of the same, comprising barley, oats, meal, corn, wheat, and feed seeds.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars Mixed Cars
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

SHIPPERS OF

RED DURUM

Sulphured and Natural Oats
Barley Buckwheat and other
grains for poultry feed

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.

Grain Department

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Elevator Capacity, 2,500,000 Bushels

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED
19th Edition

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison.

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Feed Mill at Hitchcock, Okla.

Wherever a territory is tributary to a large city which affords an attractive market for milk and eggs, farmers have found it profitable to keep dairy cattle and poultry. Diversification of farming has not stopped with the corn belt. It is becoming equally pronounced in other parts of the country. Grain dealers have found it advisable in most cases to supply the feed needed.

When the farmer stock holders of the organization decided to sell the elevator at Hitchcock, Okla., it was taken over by D. A. Drake and R. H. Dickinson, who retained the name, "Farmers Grain Co."

The property consisted of a 28x34 ft. studded elevator with nine bins capable of holding 12,000 bus. Three of these were over the driveway and fitted with shut-off valves so they could be used in serving the retail trade. Adjoining the elevator are a feed warehouse and coal sheds.

The elevator as it is today has one leg fitted with high-speed "V" cups capable of elevating 700 bus. per hour. Included in the equipment are a Eureka cleaner, a hopper scale and a dump. The dump is fitted with a butterfly valve to serve two pits. Power is obtained from a Fordson tractor engine set in an engine house adjacent the west side of the driveway from where it operates line-shafting.

One of the features of this elevator is a non-chokable boot, invented by Mr. Dickinson. A hand-operated cut-off is arranged just in front of the cups. When the leg chokes this cut-off can be closed and the leg will clear itself.

In his college days Mr. Dickinson used to be a judge of poultry. It was he that developed the idea of feed manufacturing for local trade and the formulas to which these feeds should

conform. This led to the building of a 16x34 ft. feed building on the west side of the elevator, adjacent the driveway, and in such position that power could be taken from the tractor engine that operated the elevator. In this building was installed a Unique steel-cut corn cracker and grader, a Jay Bee hammer mill and a home-made batch mixer. The corn cracker has capacity for 2,000 lbs. per hour, the hammer mill for 3,500 lbs. per hour and the batch mixer handles 500 lbs. at a time.

A system of spouting fitted with diverting valves makes the three bins over the driveway serve either of the grinding machines. A butterfly in the blower pipe from the hammer mill sends the ground product either into a collector for sacking or into any of three bins fitted with sacking spouts on the inside and bulk delivery spouts on the outside.

Clutches arranged on the shafting permit operation of all or any one of the machines as desired. The batch mixer is a home-made horizontal revolving cylinder that tumbles its contents over and over, until thoroughly mixed.

The plant has capacity for about half a carload a day. Only poultry feeds are manufactured. The company's own brands are used on laying mash, chick starter and chick scratch. Quite a demand has developed on the part of local feeders for commercial mixing according to private formulas. Deliveries are principally effected with the use of a Ford ton truck. About 300 tons a year are manufactured.

Quite a lot of custom grinding and mixing is done. This takes a minimum charge of 15 cents a hundred. Grinding of poultry mash and scratch takes a 20 cent rate. Corn cracking and aspirating and special grinding of orders takes a 25 cent rate. Grinding of table corn meal or whole wheat flour has a 50 cent charge. Mixing of poultry feeds is 25 cents per hundred.

The feed grinding plant was installed early in 1927. This territory has fairly extensive dairy and poultry interests and the business has gradually increased until it has practically doubled within the last five years. In addition to its grain handling and feed manufacturing operations the company handles large quantities of commercial feeds and special feed ingredients such as tankage, bone-meal, meat scrap, poultry tonics, minerals, buttermilk and countless similar items. Coal and seed are handled for the retail trade. An extensive business has been built up on posts.

Another unusual feature of the plant is a private electric lighting system developed from the generator on the tractor engine. Photos of the plant are reproduced herewith.

Pool Contract Worthless.

On a change of venue from Madison County Judge Cleon Mount of the Tipton Circuit Court at Anderson, Ind., Dec. 1 held that a 5-year contract between the Central States Soft Wheat Growers Ass'n and John A. and his son Arthur Busby was not binding.

After delivering their wheat to the pool for one year and discovering there was no profit the Busbys took their wheat to a regular grain dealer in order to realize a higher price for their grain, thereafter.

To get around the contract they leased their lands to a relative, just as many other farmers have done.

Argentine Grain Handling

Chas. H. Ducote, assistant trade commissioner of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, has recently made a report on grain handling methods in the Argentine, indicating that no progress has been made in recent years toward installation of grain handling machinery at interior shipping points. He says:

THE METHODS in use in handling grain shipments in Argentine are inefficient and consequently costly. At the farm, or point where threshing is done, the grain is packed into bags and transported to the railway stations where it is loaded, almost always without the use of conveyors, into freight cars if such be available at the time, or if no cars may be had, the bags are placed in the railway warehouses for storage until cars may be obtained. During the harvesting season, due to the large grain movement, and the insufficient capacity of the railway sheds, storage space is sometimes difficult if not impossible to obtain, and the bags of grain very often, of necessity, must be piled up out in the open, and makeshift protection against the elements obtained by means of tarpaulins.

When cars become available the grain still in the original bags, is loaded into the cars by laborers. Railway transportation of grain in bulk is not used. Most of the grain is transported in box cars, but as the supply of these is insufficient to take care of the demand, open cars must also be used, in which case pieces of canvas and tarpaulins are the only protection the bags receive against the weather.

UPON ARRIVAL at the port the grain is either loaded direct from the railway car into the steamer or placed in storage in one of the terminal elevators. From these elevators and warehouses grain is loaded into the holds of the ships. All loading from the elevators is, naturally, done in bulk by means of chutes and conveyors. Only a small percentage roughly about 10%, of the grain shipped from the Republic passes through elevators. Before being placed in the elevators the grain is de-sacked as the bags are removed from the railway cars, various groups of workmen cutting open the bags, emptying them of grain and baling the empty bags.

The grain which goes aboard ship from the railway cars or warehouses is usually carried on board in bags either by stevedores or transferred by means of a system of bag chutes and conveyors. It is then de-sacked by cutting open the bags, and dumped into the hold, where men provided with shovels attend to the proper stowing of the material. All grain trimming is done by hand. About 85 to 90 per cent of the grain exported goes in bulk. The remaining 10 to 15 per cent is exported in bags. This bagged material is packed in tightly between the top of loose grain and the deck above, leaving as little clearance as possible and thus serving as packing or "lining" to hold the bulk grain in place and prevent shifting of the cargo.



Feed Mill and Elevator of Drake & Dickinson at Hitchcock, Okla. At left R. H. Dickinson.

Commercial Feeds.

By F. J. BRADFORD, SALES MANAGER, ARCADY FARMS MILLING CO.

I have been associated with the feed manufacturing business for many years. In fact, since what you might say was its infancy. Possibly there are many of you who can remember when there were no so-called "balanced rations" on the market. The by-products of grain from which balanced rations are now manufactured were either burned, thrown away, or sold in a limited way to farmers for mixing with their home-grown grain.

The cereal mills were probably the first to try to establish a market for their by-products by mixing and blending them with other feeds. They had to conduct their own experiments as the agricultural colleges in those days did very little experimental work.

After the cereal mills had established a market for their by-product, feeds composed largely of oat meal mill by-products and hominy feed, molasses feeds were put on the market. If memory serves me right the first molasses feed that had any considerable sale in this country was put out by E. P. Mueller and was composed of brewers' dried grains and molasses.

ADULTERATION.—Shortly after that there were several manufacturers who started to market molasses dairy feed with grain screenings as a basis. We did not have any state pure food laws at that time and it was not long before there were materials being used in molasses dairy feeds which did not have any feeding value. There were mills in Indiana and other states that were pulverizing corn cobs so fine that the milled product looked like standard middlings and other mills were doing the same thing with peanut shells and these things were used to adulterate, not only commercial feeds, but wheat feeds, such as standard middlings and bran.

It was such performances that brought national and state feed laws and inspection and for many years the state chemists and feed control officials looked upon mixed feed manufacturers as people who had to be watched.

TODAY we have very strict feed laws and inspections in all states and the state chemists and agricultural colleges work very closely with the feed manufacturers so that all by-products which have any feeding value can be used.

Just imagine what the price of bran, middlings, hominy feed, linseed meal and other feeding materials would be if the feed manufacturers and agricultural colleges had not found ways of using the by-products of the cereal mills, grain screenings, clipped oat by-product and other materials.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS OF FEED MFRS.—Many of the large feed manufacturers have their own experimental farms. Just to mention a few of them in this part of the country, the Quaker Oats Co., for example, has a large farm at Madison, Wis., which I believe is under the direct supervision of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. This farm was established for the purpose of finding the best way to use cereal mill by-products in the feeding of dairy cattle and hogs. They also have a large poultry experimental farm at Libertyville, Ill.

I am mentioning these things to demonstrate that the feed manufacturers are sincere in their desire to manufacture feeds which will insure desirable results.

The mixed feed industry was probably started by the cereal mills to establish a market for their by-products, but as time went on the feed manufacturers, agricultural colleges, experiment stations and farmers learned more about the profits in feeding balanced rations and as we learned more about proteins, fats, digestible nutrients, vitamins, minerals, etc., all strove to manufacture better feed than our competitors.

To-day nearly every large manufacturer markets some feeds which do not contain any of the so-called lower priced materials, but are

manufactured entirely from high cost materials or the so-called "pure by-product."

I believe today that the large feed manufacturers have in their employ men who are just as well posted on animal nutrition as any of the agricultural colleges and all of the leading manufacturers have up to date chemical laboratories and high class chemists.

THE CENTRAL RETAIL FEED ASS'N has adopted a new emblem for its membership, which is to be distributed upon receipt of 1929 dues.

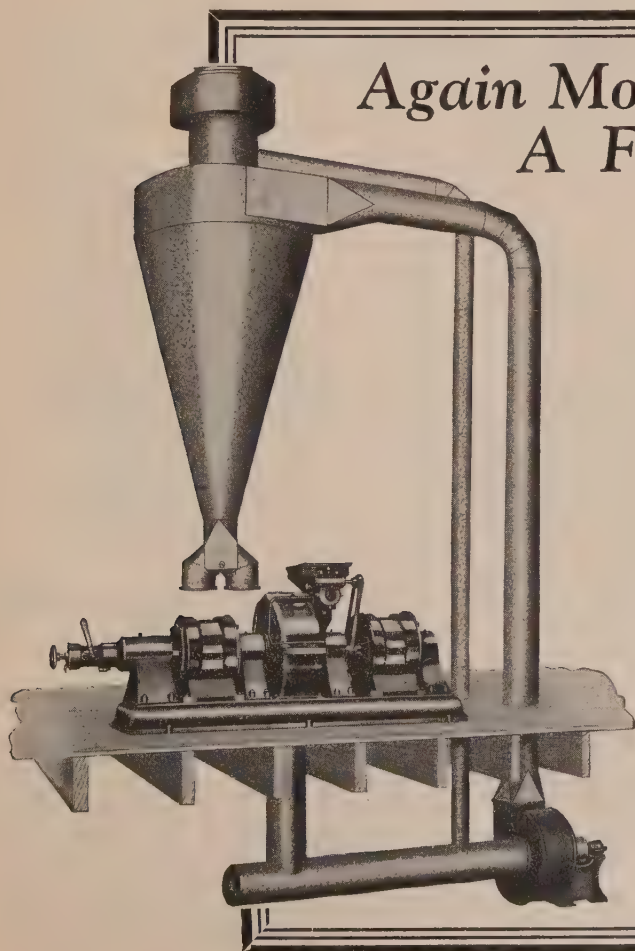
DR. J. K. HAYWOOD, long associated with the progressive elements of the feed-stuffs division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., died Nov. 30.

A **CASH BASIS** for business transactions was of late adopted as a definite business policy of eight Wisconsin feed merchants, effective Dec. 1. Others have announced their change at district meetings, while still others will change over and eliminate charge sales on the new year. Dealers in the following Wisconsin towns made this wise move: Amery, Birchwood, Campia, Clear Lake, Deer Park, Radisson, Rice Lake and Turtle Lake.

Rations for Chicks

A readily prepared mash formula for feeding 10-week old chicks is composed of 100 lbs. yellow corn meal, 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. middlings, 90 lbs. 60% digester tankage, 10 lbs. linseed meal. With this should be fed a grain ration composed of 500 lbs. yellow corn and 250 lbs. wheat. Feed at the rate of 2 lbs. of grain for each pound of mash. Meat scrap may be used to replace tankage. Crushed oyster shell should be before the chicks at all times.

Chicks should be allowed plenty of sunlight and well ventilated, tho not drafty quarters. If green feed is available feed in connection. Sprouted oats are excellent, or green alfalfa leaves, or range over grass land.



Again Monarch Engineers Produce A Feed Grinding Unit That Makes Larger Profits

The Monarch ^{Ball} Bearing Attrition Mill with Pneumatic Collector

Increased capacity—15% and better—lower power cost—finer grinding and a finished product that is perfectly cool, are some of the new and outstanding features of the Monarch that mean more grinding profits for you. Write now for full details. Just ask for Catalogue D. No obligation on your part.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

1202 Sherman St., Muncy, Pa.

Chicago Office Kansas City Office San Francisco Office
9 So. Clinton St. 612 New Eng. Bldg. 726 Harrison St.

THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS

Feed Grinder

BILLINGS, MONT.—The Portland Feed-ing Co. will erect a \$5,000 alfalfa mill.

HARLAN, IA.—The Harlan City Roller Mill is installing oatmeal manufacturing equip-ment.

LUBBOCK, TEX.—Fire damaged the Econ-omy Mills on Nov. 22, to the extent of about \$1,500.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y.—A reported dust explosion did slight damage to the J. E. Mc-Allister & Son's feed mill last month.

ELLCOTTVILLE, N. Y.—Albert J. Ranke, 60, long time feed manufacturer, died last month. He leaves his widow, a daugh-ter, a brother, and two sisters.

SHAKOPEE, MINN.—The Haertel Co. has had a crew of men at work putting in new machinery and otherwise equipping the large milling plant to turn out feed in car-load quan-tities.

VINITA, OKLA.—The Vinita Soy Bean Mills, Inc., has been incorporated for \$10,000, by R. A. Laughlin, Springfield, Mo.; S. E. Wallen, Vinita, and J. J. Davidson, Kansas City, Mo.

OGDEN, UTAH.—Weber Central Dairy's powdered milk plant was again placed in operation on Dec. 1. This was the first plant of this nature to be erected in the Rocky Moun-tain section of the country.

WESTVILLE, OKLA.—E. L. Gillette now owns the Westville Mill, which will be placed in operation in the manufacture of dairy feeds. Mr. Gillette later plans to convert his newly acquired property into a soy bean mill.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Baker Bros. plan to rebuild their fire-destroyed feed mill, which burned Sept. 25, causing a partly insured \$100,-000 loss. Of the \$30,000 stock in the mill at the time of the blaze, some \$20,000 worth fell into the river.

ROANOKE, VA.—New equipment has just been installed in the old Salem Mill, which the city leased to the Moore Milling Co., prepa-ratory to manufacturing a full line of com-mercial feeds. D. E., W. P. and R. A. Moore, of Leaksville, N. C., compose the new com-pany.

CARTHAGE, MO.—A feed and meal unit of 10 carloads capacity daily is to be erected by the Morrow-Kidder Milling Co., in conjunc-tion with a new 150-bbl. flour mill to replace one which burned earlier this year. A change in name to Morrow Milling Co. is also anti-cipated.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Davidson Mill & Elevator Co., with a feed plant manufacturing stock and dairy feeds, went into bankruptcy on Nov. 27, the cause being tremendous dam-age to the company's properties and stocks by the recent Blue Valley floods. Liabilities were placed at \$145,462.79 and assets at \$127,918.55.

LUBBOCK, TEX.—An iron-clad, 24x90 foot addition is now under construction for the re-cently completed modern sweet feed plant of 150 tons daily capacity of the Yellowhouse Mills, formerly the Lubbock Grain & Coal Co. T. F. West, formerly of Fort Worth, Tex., is reported to be the new owner.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—An alfalfa meal grinding mill has been added to the feed man-ufacturing facilities of the L. C. Worth Com-mission Co.

McPHERSON, KAN.—Sacked feed storage is being provided for the line of chick and cattle feed manufactured by the Feedola Mill-ing Co., by the addition of a large warehouse.

WATERLOO, ILL.—The new feed manu-facturing plant of the Monroe Milling Co. is now in operation. As reported in the Nov. 10 number, this firm took plant of the Waterloo Milling Co. and converted it into a feed mill to turn out dairy, poultry, hog, horse and mule feed. A molasses mixer service is fur-nished, the proper equipment being uniquely arranged.

COLUMBIA, TENN.—W. N. Butler & Co. have completed the erection and equipment of a modern feed mill devoted to the manu-facture of various classes of feed for livestock and poultry. The demand for this firm's prod-ucts instantly reached such proportions that extensive additions to the new mill are planned. The new features will include a corn meal mill and further poultry feed manufacturing equip-ment. The firm has operated an immense ware-house for the handling and storing of grain for the past few years.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Southard Feed & Milling Co. suffered a \$25,000 flood damage loss to its plant and stocks as the result of recent high waters when the Blue River over-flowed, wrecking many entire industries here and all along its course in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. The plant was flooded under 10 feet of water. The loss is understood to be the heaviest any of the feed manufacturing inter-ests took individually, altho George H. Hoy-land & Co., feed and flour manufacturers, also suffered heavily. Feed loaded in cars was even ruined.

READING, PA.—F. S. Wertz & Son, wholesale feed manufacturers, suffered a \$50,-000 loss on Nov. 25, to its feed manufacturing plant and stocks. The sprinkler system saved the plant from greater loss. The fire broke out on one of the loading platforms, presuma-bly resulting from a locomotive spark, quick-ly igniting nearby stored ingredients and other raw materials, also damaging several freight cars and contents. Water contributed materi-ally to the loss, which was fortunately in-sured. Damaged equipment is being replaced and the plant rebuilt preparatory to operating again as soon as possible. F. S. Wertz is president.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. is opening its newly remodeled feed manufacturing plant, located just across the tracks from its large seed plant. This new plant of eight buildings is the remodeled con-crete Atlas Oat Mill, a six-story building of 55,000 square feet, 250,000 bushels concrete storage, and 250 cars warehouse capacity in its 100,000 square feet of brick warehouse space. Molasses storage capacity totals two tank-cars. The oat mill, with 200 bbls. daily capac-ity will be operated on full time putting out feeding oats products. Prepared feed can be manufactured at the rate of 600 tons in 24 hours. The \$25,000 expenditure in remodeling the old Atlas Mill will enable the company to double its poultry and stock feed output, in which products they are the oldest distributors here. A sprinkler system insures minimum fire hazard loss.

STANDARD COMMISSION CO. BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients
EXCHANGE BUILDING MEMPHIS

CHICK - FEEDS

Starting and Growing Mashers
Emery Thierwechter Co.
Oak Harbor, Ohio

BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Grind Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either sep-arately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"COMBINATION" MILLS
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Spe-cial sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

The N. P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

MINROL-PROTIN

The Complete
Poultry Mineral

An interesting and informative
bulletin is yours for the asking.
It contains valuable formulae.

The Concentrate Products Co.
549 W. Randolph St., Chicago

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake
Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

PRINTED, UNPRINTED
BURLAP BAGS COTTON

NEW or SECOND-HAND NEW ORLEANS

MENTE & CO. INC. BAGS

I. T. RHEA
Pres.

SAVANNAH
DALLAS



VERTICAL GRINDER

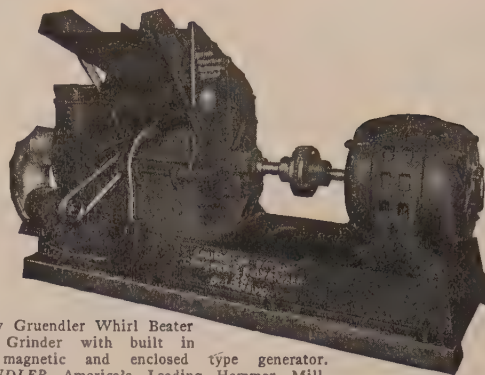
Has all the features of a double head attrition mill in little space and at low cost. It will grind almost anything.

Furnished with Line Start motors when required.



Write for
Bulletin
1234G

ALLIS-CHALMERS
MILWAUKEE, WIS. U. S. A.



New Gruendler Whirl Beater Feed Grinder with built in spout magnetic and enclosed type generator. GRUENDLER America's Leading Hammer Mill.

GRUENDLER America's Leading Hammer Mill A Mill Without a Competitor

The new GRUENDLER requires no introduction. It is recognized as the greatest improvement in feed grinding machinery in over 27 years. No greater capacity, no higher quality has ever been obtained by any other grinding equipment. Installed on a positive guarantee of performance and let the results speak for itself.

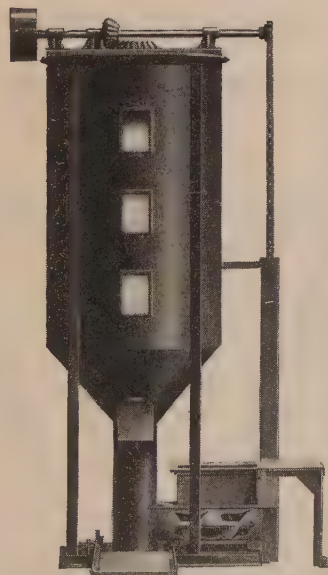
As manufacturers and pioneers of swing hammer feed grinders for over 44 years, you are assured of the greatest development in swing hammer equipment. Built in spout magnets that will take out all tramp iron and reduce your insurance rates, reduce the wear and tear on hammers and screens, quick change screen and hammers fully patented by us are features that you will recognize together with a smooth operation free from vibration, heavy durable construction to last you a lifetime without attention or trouble. Simplicity, durability and high productive capacity, are features that you will find only in the GRUENDLER. For sound investment and protection consider the long experience and proven success of the GRUENDLER who recognizes no competitors.

Send for our latest bulletin also dry and molasses mixers and plans on mixing plants.

Established 1885

Gruendler Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Co.
1102 Landreth Bldg. - St. Louis, Mo.

HAINES FEED MIXER



Mixes rapidly, thoroughly and uniformly.

Mixing always visible. Vibrating Sacking Platform.

A self-contained unit shipped completely assembled ready for operation as soon as connected to power.

No elevator required.

No special millwright labor needed.

Send for Bulletin
No. 15-G

THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.

Marion, Ohio

WE WANT LIVE SALES REPRESENTATION IN OUR OPEN TERRITORIES

Rid Your Elevator of RATS and MICE

These rodents do millions of dollars' damage in elevators to sack grain, seeds, feed, etc.

You can eliminate losses in your plant by using

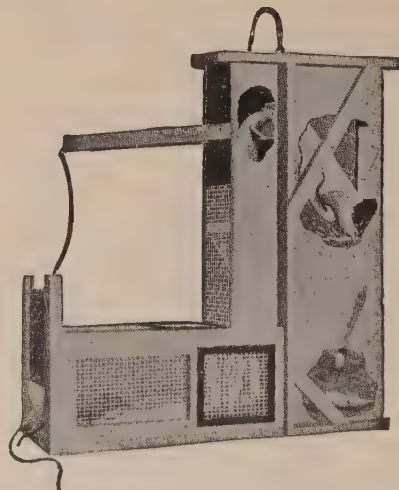


Automatic Rat and Mouse Traps.

This Automatic Trap catches and kills by the wholesale. Each victim resets the trap for the next. Clean, sanitary and lasts for years.

It has made good under the most desperate conditions in thousands of elevators, seed houses, flour and feed mills. Endorsed by leading firms in all lines of business. Over 150,000 in use.

Write today for full information



Each victim sets the trap for its followers

A. O. Automatic Trap Co.

630 Jackson Boulevard

Chicago, Illinois

Cod Liver Oil in Feeds.

By E. M. Nelson, Protein and Nutrition Division, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Cod liver oil has come into extensive use because it is a good source of vitamins A and D. An absence of vitamin A from the diet produces definite typical symptoms. The character of the mucous membranes of the respiratory and urinary tracts is changed, and these tissues become more susceptible to infection. The most striking symptom of vitamin A deficiency in many species is soreness of the eyes, which will lead to loss of the eye if remedial measures are not instituted. Vitamin D is concerned with the proper utilization of calcium and phosphorus in the body, and a lack of this vitamin is more readily apparent if the proportions of calcium and phosphorus in the diet are quite different from the proportions required by the body. Deformities of the skeleton, such as bowed legs and improperly developed structure of the chest, are typical conditions which are due, at least in part, to a lack of vitamin D in the diet of the growing child. Similar conditions can be produced in experimental animals.

Most of the cod liver oil fed to farm animals reaches the consumer as oil, but some cod liver oil is sold mixed with feeds. These mixtures can be divided into two classes; (1) those that are used in routine feeding when it is desirable to supply the vitamins of cod liver oil, and (2) proprietary preparations. A discussion of the result of vitamin tests on these mixtures may be interesting.

Vitamin A is very susceptible to destruction by light and oxidation, but even if precautions are taken against these factors, cod liver oil has not yet been found to retain its vitamin A potency when the oil is spread over a large surface. Complete removal of oxygen from a sealed container is virtually impossible. Vitamin A is but a very small part of cod liver oil, certainly less than one one-thousandth and probably less than one ten-thousandth part of the oil. If vitamin A is destroyed by oxidation, obviously but very little air would be necessary to destroy this vitamin. There is abundant evidence in the publications from laboratories in which experiments dealing with vitamins are conducted that vitamin A disappears from cod liver oil when that oil is mixed with a diet. When cod liver oil is used as a source of vitamin A in these laboratories, it is either fed to the animal directly or mixed with the diet at frequent intervals. My own experience indicates that little or no vitamin A may be left at the end of two weeks in some experimental diets containing two per cent of cod liver oil.

Vitamin D, on the other hand, seems quite stable, and its loss from cod liver oils mixed with feeds may not be serious. In summing up the problem of mixing cod liver oil with feed, it can be said that the consumer who purchases a mixed feed containing cod liver oil will no doubt receive benefits from the vitamin D, but he has no definite assurance of obtaining any vitamin A from the oil.

Two United States patents granted three months ago may have a far-reaching influence on the feed industry. They will provide vitamin D more cheaply than it has been obtainable heretofore and will probably increase the quantity of mixed feed alleged to contain that vitamin. Feed control officials should be cognizant of the possible development of a new problem.

Vitamin A is plentiful in green leafy plants and much of it seems to be retained in these plants when cured so that they retain their green color. As an example, an excellent grade of alfalfa meal has been stated to be about equal to the same weight of butter as a source of vitamin A. In most instances the feed consumer can obtain vitamin A in sufficient quantities without resorting to the purchase of a product such as cod liver oil. Vitamin D is not so widely distributed in nature. Fish liver oils represent the largest available supply. Direct exposure of some animals to sunlight during the summer will compensate for a lack of vitamin D in the diet, as will exposure to artificially produced ultraviolet light. Exposure to ultraviolet light of food materials which contain ergosterol will produce vitamin D in them.

One patent referred to deals with the exposure of foods to ultraviolet light to induce antirachitic properties. Ergosterol activated by

exposure to ultraviolet light can be made 10,000 times as potent in vitamin D as cod liver oil and can be made a cheap source of this vitamin. The other patent deals with the removal of vitamin D from oils by alcoholic extraction. This process claims to be applicable to fish and fish liver oils unsuitable for animal food because of odors, flavors, or low vitamin content. The cost of extracting is claimed to be only the cost of the vitamin D obtained by this process, because the oils are suited to the same technical purpose as they were before removal of the vitamin.

Both these patents may diminish the use in feeds of cod liver oil, a product of known chemical and physical characteristics and of fairly uniform vitamin potency, and replace it by products that are difficult, if not impossible, to identify by physical or chemical means. The potency of activated ergosterol or a fish or fish liver oil concentrate will have to be determined by the manufacturer before it is added to a feed so that he has assurance of the value of his product. At present the vitamin potency of these activated products can be determined only by animal experiments, and furthermore, there are at present no independent methods of checking purity by physical and chemical constants, means which have been found very helpful in detecting adulterations of cod liver oil.

If properly administered these patents will benefit the consumer. They are the results of scientific achievements of the highest order, the results of the application of pure science to the problems of human existence. In order that the greatest benefits may accrue to the consumer the development of these patent processes should be kept in mind, and, if necessary, under control.

New wheat rust varieties, numbering eight in all, for a total of 28, are announced by the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, Man., as having been discovered this year. Reward wheat, a new variety, will resist stem rust, it is hoped.

Sunflower Seed Replacing Oats.

Intelligent farmers, facing the low returns per acre on oats which has been their experience during the last several years when draymen have turned to trucks and fast moving delivery horses have succumbed to the automobile, have been searching diligently for a crop which would work equally well into a plan of rotation, but bring higher returns to meet the ever increasing burden of expense.

In some isolated sections they have turned to sunflowers. After cutting the sunflower heads are run thru a corn sheller or, if they are dry enough, thru a regular threshing machine that tears the kernels from their seats on the head. The grain dealers have found a market in several of the regular terminals, and the seed finds its way to the commercial feed manufacturers because it blends particularly well into poultry rations.

Victor C. Dewein has a small drier in his elevator at Emery, Ill., and to this attributes considerable of this class of trade, since sunflower seed often requires drying before it is ready for sacking and shipping. In regard to this commodity in his territory he remarks:

"At average prices and yields this year, oats will return the farmer about \$14 per acre, from which the costs of sowing, harvesting and threshing must be deducted. Sunflower seed is returning \$30 to \$40 per acre on the same basis. Average yields are running over 1,000 lbs. per acre, and prices have ranged from \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.

"Good Sunflower seed is permitted to contain only about 13% moisture, which makes the drier useful in raising the grade.

"Sunflower seed must be sacked for shipment. Costs of harvesting and threshing are higher than in the case of oats, but the returns are so much higher that many farmers are eagerly planting the crop in their rotation plans."

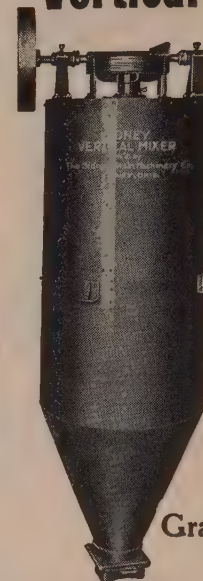
Poultry feed manufacturers furnish a constant and ready market for this commodity. With the demands for commercial feeds con-

stantly growing, it is unlikely that the market will fail and prices are likely to remain profitable.

J. P. PARKS MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

New Improved Vertical Feed Mixer



Mixes
With Less
Power

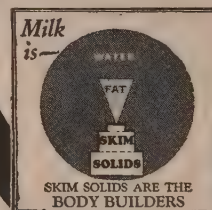
Anti-Friction
Roller
Bearings

Thorough
Mix Quickly

Ask for
particulars

The Sidney
Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

1929 Registrations Should Include Dry Skim Milk



An Average Analysis Shows:

37% PROTEIN—
builds muscle and meat
8% MINERALS—
builds strong bones
51% LACTOSE—
energy and health
giving food

Write for samples
and information

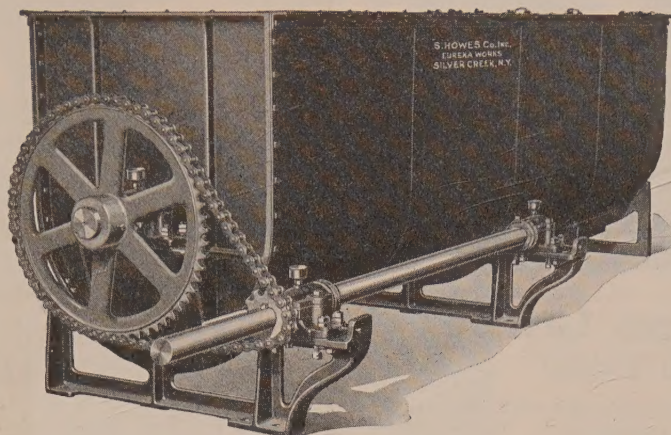
AMERICAN DRY MILK
INSTITUTE, Inc.
1606 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



"EUREKAS"
are made in the
following types:
HORIZONTAL
VERTICAL
SELF-CONTAINED
(Loader, Mixer, Sacker)
CONTINUOUS



"EUREKAS"
are made for
Mixing:
DRY FEEDS
SCRATCH GRAINS
MOLASSES FEEDS
FLOUR
and Special Products

"Eureka" Horizontal Batch Feed Mixer

"EUREKA" MIXERS MAKE MONEY

A "Eureka" Mixer has placed many a Business on a solid foundation—it has raised many a firm from obscurity to prosperity—because it enables them to serve their customers better than others. Because their sturdy "Eureka" *keeps going*, always mixing uniformly, quickly and economically.

We are proud of our many friendly letters testifying to the above

Ask for Catalog No. 115-J

REPRESENTATIVES

P. A. Grotevant, 6440 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. Q. Smythe, 3142 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind.
F. E. Dorsey, 3850 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Dwight Dill, 700 N. Winnetka Ave., Dallas, Texas

B. M. Estes.
1429 Allston St.,
Houston, Tex.

T. O. Van Nostrand, 606 W. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Frank T. Rexford
West Lebanon,
N. H.

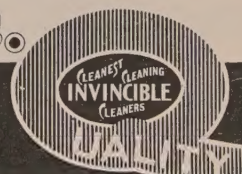
Geo. S. Boss, Grand Hotel, New York City
W. M. Mentz, Sinks Grove, W. Va.
Bert Eesley, Box 363, Fremont, O.

Webster-Brinkley Co., Seattle, Wash.

Special Agents: Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., 50 Front St., E., Toronto 2, Ont. and Winnipeg, Man.

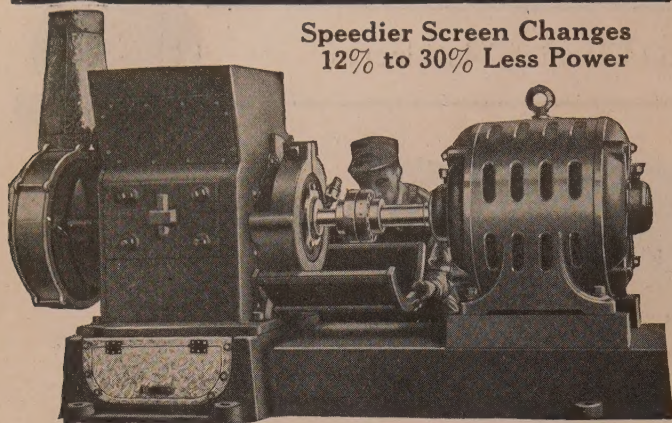


S. HOWES CO., Inc.
INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England



Speedier Screen Changes
12% to 30% Less Power

A New Williams Grinder — The "SPEED KING" —

Finishes grain or ear corn in one operation with 12% to 30% less power (proved by actual comparison). Has quickest method of changing screens—no need to remove cover. 50% heavier ball bearings. Improved hammers and discs, greater weight, no vibration and many other improvements. Eight sizes. Let us send descriptive matter.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
721 Montgomery St., St. Louis, Mo.

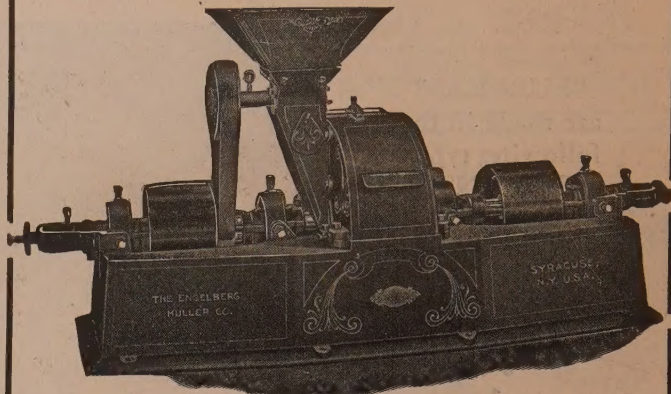
Chicago
57 W. Van Buren St.

New York
15 Park Row

San Francisco
415 5th Street



The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings
Scientific

Positive Feed
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

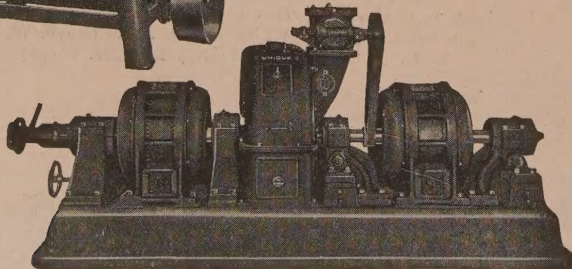
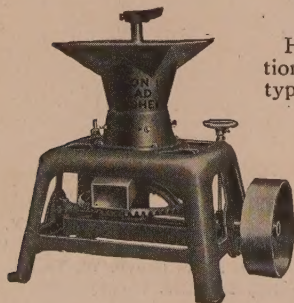
THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.
Incorporated
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

FEED GRINDERS

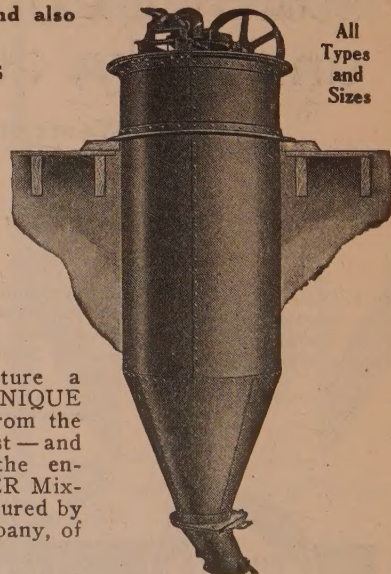
Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.



FEED MIXERS

The UNIQUE Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.



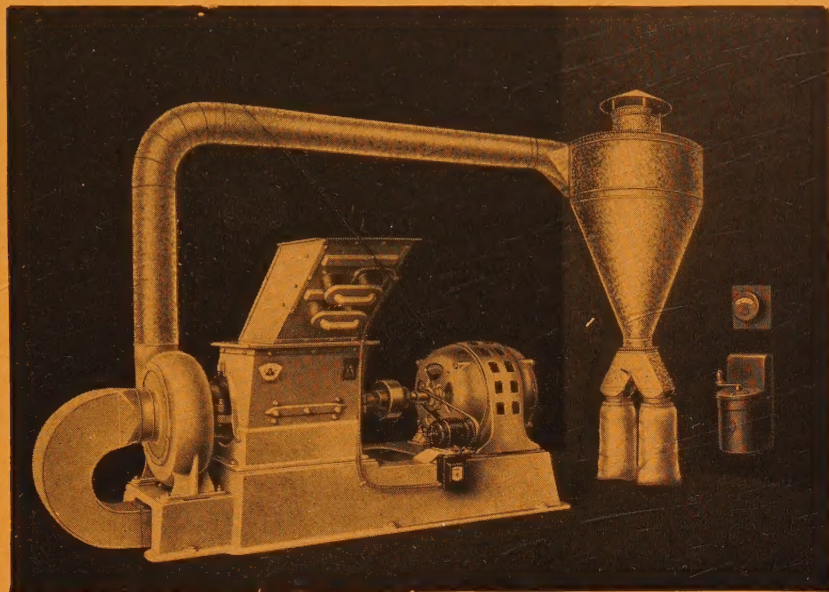
All
Types
and
Sizes

Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on UNIQUE Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

ROBINSON MFG. CO., 42 ROBINSON BUILDING, MUNCY, PA
CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS ST.

WHY THE MIRACLE ACE IS BETTER

A hammer mill to make the most money for you should grind 100 pounds of anything through the same size screen with less horse power than any other hammer mill. The Miracle Ace Hammer Mill because



No. 5 Super Miracle Ace with 75 h.p. motor.

Miracle Ace mill in operation and change a screen—you will do it in half a minute. Then, if you can get any other hammer mill agent to let you change screens on his mill, go and do likewise; then compare time and skinned knuckles.

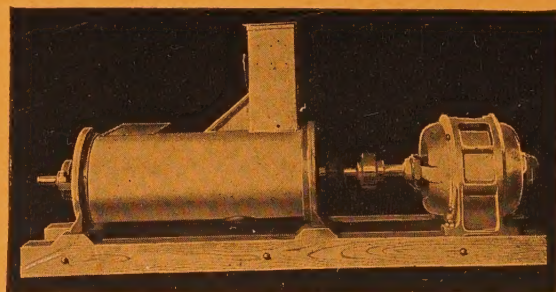
Don't take anyone's word, go and see these things for yourself. Then write for our new booklet, "The Miracle Ace." We will be delighted to send it to you.

MIRACLE SWEET FEED SYSTEM

For the first time millers are able to have a molasses process that can be used both for a custom and a commercial feed mill. No heat and less labor. It has been in operation two years in parts of the country where it goes to 30 below zero. In operation in 25 states. It has many points of superiority over the old hot process—here are 4 of them:

1. It will put 50% more molasses on feeds without caking in the bags. It rubs the molasses into the feed instead of merely coating the outside.
2. It will put molasses on cotton seed, linseed, pea nut or any other greasy or oily meals—the hot process cannot do this.
3. It does not require heat, so, you have not this expense or the loss from evaporation and boiling over.
4. It will not ball up in the feed as the hot process will do if the molasses is either too hot or too cold.

Write for our booklet, "THE MIRACLE SWEET FEED SYSTEM." It's a money maker.



The greatest improvement ever made in feed milling is the MIRACLE COLD MOLASSES PROCESS.

The Anglo-American Mill Company

300-400 Kennaday Ave.

Owensboro, Ky.

The World's Largest Builders of Grain Grinding Machinery

FAN-COOLED MOTORS



APPROVED

where Dust is Thickest

WHEN you install Westinghouse Fan-Cooled, Totally-Enclosed motors in your elevator, you will be using motors that are approved by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau and therefore there will be no increase in the insurance rate.

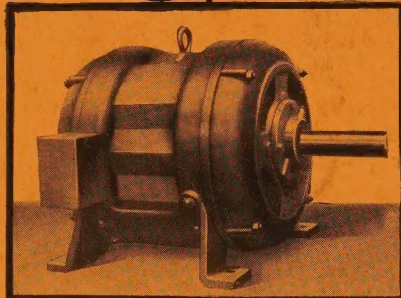
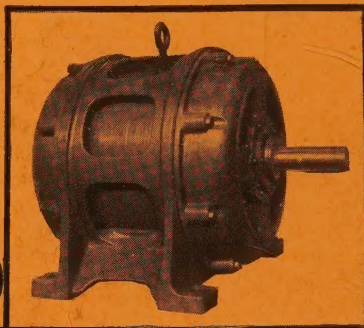
However thick the dust may be, none can enter the interior of the motor and be deposited around the windings to reduce the radiation of heat and thus cause damage to the insulation. Self-ventilating and self-contained, this motor requires no external ventilating pipes, yet its novel and efficient cooling system rapidly carries away the heat from its interior.

This motor costs little to operate on account of its high efficiency and it will run for years with the minimum of attention.

Send for Leaflet 20384.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
East Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

Sales Offices in All Principal Cities of
the United States and Foreign Countries



Control too:

The LINESTARTER has all sparking contacts immersed in oil, which prevents accumulation of dust on these parts. LINE-STARTERS allow push-button remote control of fan-cooled motors from any convenient point.



Westinghouse